THE

North-China Herald.

AND MARKET REPORT.

VOL. I., No. 26. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12TH, 1867. PRICE, TAELS 12 ₱ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership formerly subsisting between the undersigned Thos. Frederick Ballance and John Brough Hallam, as Commission Agents and Co-partners under the Firm of Ballance & Hallam, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

T. FRED. BALLANCE.
J. B. HALLAM.

31oc 911 Hankow, 28th Sept., 1867.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. RICHARD ROBERT TYERS in our firm ceased on the 30th June, 1867.

OLYPHANT & Co.

13ma-68 691 Shanghai, 9th Sept., 1867.

NOTICE.—The business of Messrs. JOHN FORSTER & Co., Public Tea Inspectors and Commission Agents at this Port, has been transferred to the undersigned, who will continue the same in his own name from and after 1st May next.

EDWARD W. LOVELL.

tf 706 Kiukiang, April 21st, 1866.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself at this port as *Tea Taster and Inspector*, and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.

J. OSBORNE.

tf 516 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864

INSURANCES.

North-China Insurance Company.

THE undersigned as Agents for the above Company, accepts Risks from this Port to Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, and Hongkong.

JAMES E. BUSH,
Hong Name, 遠來 *Yuén-Laé.*

30no 3222 Newchwang, October 1866.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES OF INSURANCE on any one Building with its contents to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.

tf 618 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.

tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £1,259,760 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

INSURANCES.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to GRANT POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000

In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE TYSON, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.) *Chairman.*
F. H. BELL, Esq, (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)
E. IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Bower, Hanbury & Co.)
W. PROBST, Esq. (Messrs. WM. PUSTAU & Co.)
A. A. HAYES Esq., (Messrs. Olyphant & Co.)
J. P. TATE, Esq., (Messrs. Blain, Tate & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

F. E. GWYN,—*Secretary.*

tf 320 Shanghai, 28th Nov., 1865.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1,—On Buildings or on their contents.
2,—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.

tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,

Shipping and Commission Merchants.

NEW YORK, 117, *Front Street.* SAN FRANCISCO. *Cala. & Front Streets.*

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NOTICE.

THE undersigned, Agent for the NEWCASTLE MINMI COLLIERY, is prepared to forward COALS from these MINES, to Order, to any Port.

T. G. SAWKINS,
Ship and Mercantile General Agency,
Exchange, Sydney, N.S.W.

17oc 208 18th July, 1867.

COLT'S REVOLVERS,

As supplied to and adopted by the English, American, Russian, Prussian, and many other Governments, are recognised to be the most durable and efficient Revolvers existing for House Protection, Travellers and Officers. Colt's Revolving

RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS
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PISTOL-CARBINES

(Pistol with attachable stock.) Exhibition Prize Medals awarded, 1862 & 1867. Beware of Counterfeits. Every arm is London-proved, and bears the Company's trade marks.

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Also to be had through any East India or Colonial Agency.

15ma 2514 March 16th, 1867.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRENCH MEDICINES

PREPARED BY
GRIMAULT & Co.,
CHEMISTS TO H. I. H. PRINCE NAPOLEON,
PARIS.

THESE different medicines represent the most recent medical discoveries, founded on the principles of Chemistry and therapeutics. They must not be confounded with secret or quack medicines, as their names sufficiently indicate their composition; a circumstance which has caused them to be appreciated and prescribed by the faculty in the whole world. They widely differ from those numerous medicines advertised in the public papers as able to cure every possible disease, as they are applicable only to but a very few complaints. The most stringent laws exist, in France, with regard to the sale of medical preparations, and only those, which have undergone an examination by the *Academy of Medicine*, and have been proved efficacious, either in the Hospitals, or in the practice of the first medical men, are authorised by the Government. This fact must be a guarantee, for the excellency of Messrs. GRIMAULT & Co.'s medicines.

DOCTOR LERAS'
(Doctor of Medicine)

Liquid Phosphate of Iron.

The newest and most esteemed medicine in cases of:

CHLOROSIS, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, DIFFICULT DIGESTION, DISMENORRHEA, ANIMEA, GENERAL DEBILITY & POORNESS OF BLOOD.

It is particularly recommended to regulate the functions of nature, and to all ladies of delicate constitutions, as well as to persons suffering under every kind of debility whatsoever. It is the preservative of health *par excellence*, in all warm and relaxing climates.

No more Cod Liver Oil.

Grimault's Syrup of Iodized Horse-Radish.

This medicine has been administered with the utmost success in the Hospitals of Paris. It is a perfect substitute for COD LIVER OIL, and has been found most beneficial in DISEASES OF THE CHEST, SCROFULA, LYMPHATIC DISORDERS, GREEN SICKNESS, MUSCULAR ATONY and LOSS OF APPETITE. It regenerates the constitution in purifying the blood, it being the most powerful depurative known. It has also been applied with happy results in DISEASES OF THE SKIN. Further, it will be found to be of great benefit to young children subject to RUMOURS and OBSTRUCTION OF THE GLANDS.

Consumption Cured!

Grimault's Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime.

This new medicine is considered to be a sovereign remedy in cases of CONSUMPTION and other DISEASES OF THE LUNGS. It promptly removes all the most serious symptoms. The cough is relieved, night perspirations cease, and the patient is rapidly restored to health.

N.B.—Be sure to see that the signature of GRIMAULT & Co., is affixed to the bottle, as this Syrup is liable to imitations.

No more difficult or painful digestion.

DR. BURIN DU BUISSON'S,
(Laureate of the Paris Imperial Academy of Medicine.)

Digestive Lozenges.

This delicious preparation is always prescribed by the most reputed medical men in France, in cases of derangements of the digestive functions, such as:

GASTRITIS, GASTRALGIA, *long and laborious digestion*, wind in the stomach and bowels, EMACIATION, JAUNDICE, and COMPLAINTS OF THE LIVER and LOINS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Nervous Head Aches, Neuralgia Diarrhœa, Dysentry,

Instantaneously cured by

GRIMAULT'S GUARANA.

This vegetable substance which grows in the Brazils, has been employed since time immemorial to cure INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS. It has proved of late to be of the greatest service in cases of CHOLERA, as it is a preventive and cure in cases of Diarrhœa.

No more Dyspepsia, vomiting during pregnancy, or sea sickness.

Grimault's Elixir of Pepsine.

Pepsine undergoes no alteration in this delicious preparation. It will consequently be preferred to PEPSINE POWDER or PILLS. It is the digestive medicine *par excellence*, and is at the same time a most agreeable table liqueur.

Messrs. GRIMAULT beg to call the attention of the faculty and of the public in general to the fact that real Pepsine is prepared in France alone. It is far superior to all others often extracted from the stomach of porci.

Grimault's Capsules & Liquid Extract of Matico Vegetalis.

Pamphlet on the use of Matico and cure of the disease.

Where all other medicines have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. These insure rapid and extraordinary cure of severe recent and chronic cases of private disease. They are used in the Hospitals of Paris, by the celebrated Dr. RICORD, and are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and Copaiba and Cubebs. The Injection is used in recent, and Capsules in the more chronic cases.

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IN PARIS, at GRIMAULT & Co., 45, Rue Richelieu.
IN LONDON, at NEWBERY & SONS, 45, St. Paul's Church-Yard.
IN SHANGHAI, at MEDICAL HALL.
IN HONGKONG, at FRENCH DISPENSARY.

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Scotch, French, London, Russian and other Glues.

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OAKEY'S
CIRCULAR & PRICE CURRENT
may be had on application at the Office of this JOURNAL.

31au-68 554 August 31st, 1867.

BRIGHT CHARCOAL IRON WIRE,
"STAR-BRAND,"
TO BE HAD ONLY OF
HEINTZMANN & ROCHUSSEN,
23 ABCHURCH LANE,
LONDON.

17no-67 1448 Shanghai, 16th Nov. 1866.

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Miscellaneous Intelligence.

BIRTH.

On 9th Instant, at Shanghai, the wife of F. D. BARNES, Esq., of a son.

DEATHS.

At Shanghai, on the 7th inst., of Dysentery, HENRY J. PRICHARD, Esq., R.N., H. M. S. *Cockchafer*.

At Shanghai, on 10th Oct., 1867, Captain JOHN GALLAGHAN, barque *Salacia*, of Melbourne, formerly Commander of *Isabella Brown*, aged 43.

At Shanghai, on the 11th Instant, JANE BLAKE, the wife of C. A. WINCHESTER, Esq., H.B.M.'s Consul.

On 11th Instant, at Shanghai, of Dysentery, REGINALD F. CARLYON, Esq., R.N., Master, H.M.S. *Rattler*.

LATEST DATES.

England..(*tel.*)..	Sept. 18	Hankow,.....	Oct. 7
Hongkong,.....	Oct. 4	Nagasaki,.....	„ 5
Tientsin,.....	„ 6	Yokohama,.....	Sept. 28

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong,.....June 29	Received via Marseilles	
Shanghai,..... „ 23	Aug. 13th.	

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Date.	Time of High or Low Water.	Rise or Fall.	Wind.	Force.	I.	Bar.	Ther.
	h. m.	ft. in.				" "	°
Oct. 5 L.W.	11.34	13.07	W. by N.	3	c	30.10	65
„ 5 H.W.	4.27	19.07	West	2	o	30.08	64
„ 6 L.W.	11.52	14.01	W. N. N.	2	b	30.13	68
„ 6 H.W.	5.16	19.02	„	1	c	30.12	66
„ 7 H.W.	6.24	17.02	West	1	b	30.11	60
„ 7 L.W.	0.22	14.10	W. by N.	1	b	30.17	70
„ 7 H.W.	7.04	18.04	N. W.	1	b	30.15	67
„ 8 H.W.	8.10	17.07	Z	0	f	30.22	64
„ 8 L.W.	2.07	15.01	E. by N.	1	b	30.18	71
„ 9 H.W.	9.47	18.10	S. E.	4	b	30.10	70
„ 9 L.W.	4.13	14.07	„	5	r	30.12	71
„ 10 L.W.	6.07	13.06	E. by S.	2	c	30.10	68
„ 10 H.W.	10.52	19.11	E. S. E.	2	c	30.14	72
„ 11 L.W.	7.01	12.00	East	2	m	30.12	71
„ 11 H.W.	11.23	20.10	S. EbyS.	3	r	30.13	70

EXPLANATION.

F. Force (1 to 12). I. initials; b. blue sky; c. clouds f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. over cast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per "Sunda," from Yokohama, Sir Edmund Hornby, Miss Hudson, Miss Minnie Peel, Officers and Crew of "Singapore," and Messrs. Robinson, Heinsen, Fonseca, and Egan. Per "Fe-loong," from Nagasaki, Mr. Leicester, Capt. Cato and Mate, and two Japanese Officers. Per "Erl King," from Hongkong, Capt. Keppel.

DEPARTED.—Per "Phase," for Yokohama, Lieut. Chanaine, Messrs. R. G. Walsh and Mingaut, and three Chinese. Per "Sunda," for Southampton, Capt. Tiedman Mrs. Howes and children, Mrs. Ainslee, Mr. E. Hewet & Servant. For Marseilles, Messrs. W. D. Gray, F. Goodrich, J. B. Hallam, A. Provand, Bossola, Eagan, Cremone and Servant. For Malta, Mr. C. E. Carter. For Suez, Mr. A. A. Gundry. For Calcutta, Mr. P. F. Bird. For Hongkong. Messrs. G. Perkis, G. Weiler, Raffs, A. Hulton, Menzies, and Tommby.

One of the P. & O. Co.'s Steamers, with Mails. &c., for Europe, is appointed to leave on Saturday, the 26th Instant.

THE publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 4 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, OCT. 12, 1867.

THE memorial addressed by the Foochow community to Sir Rutherford Alcock, does not contain very novel suggestions, nor, consequently, does it possess so much interest as those lately presented to His Excellency from other ports. The failure of the transit due system must naturally occur, in connection with the treaty revision, as a prominent grievance, but it has been so frequently exposed in public print, that nothing new remains to be said on the subject. It is notorious that this article of the treaty is nearly a dead letter. Perhaps a paragraph in a late report by the Commissioner of Customs at Ningpo, may partially explain the reason. "The export of cotton from that port, is," he says, "trifling in the extreme; yet, almost the entire produce of this article comes down from the interior declared foreign property. The sale of transit passes is assuming almost sufficient importance to be a business of itself; merchants obtain them for thousands of bales a month, and at the rate of five cents a bale they are eagerly sought for by native merchants, who are thus enabled. to evade payment of many local imposts to which, as Chinese subjects, they are lawfully liable." If foreigners are content to sell their privileges to Chinese, thus aiding the latter to evade taxes imposed on them by their own Government, they can hardly blame the Mandarins for endeavouring to ascertain whether produce coming down country under protection of a transit pass, be really foreign-owned or not. Delay may frequently result, in consequence, to foreign goods; but foreigners are responsible for it, quite as much as the native officials. No clause in the treaty bears stronger evidence of haste and lack of judgment than the much vexed Art XXVIII. The compilers evidently knew nothing of the Chinese fiscal system, or they must have perceived the impracticability of two rates of taxation on the same produce, working side by side.

Several very desirable measures are suggested, for opening up the country. We would gladly express a hope that they may be carried out; but must confess that we are not sanguine. If protection of native interests be the motive which impels the Chinese Governmet to still shut against foreigners every possible door of ingress into the interior, reflection founded on recent experience should convince them that their subjects are perfectly capable of guarding themselves. The cry from all the outports, that trade is passing completely into the hands of Chinese, should remove all fear of injury to Chinese merchants from foreign competition. But we do not believe the Government can plead even so rational a motive as this, for its conduct. It acts simply from prejudice, and prejudice is more difficult to overcome than conviction, because it is impervious to argument. We heartily endorse, however, the wish expressed in the memorial, that "Foreigners should be permitted to travel for business purposes, and should have liberty to rent houses and ground in the interior, without which the former right would be useless." The "rowdy" argument is the only one which can be plausibly urged against this concession, but the rowdy element has lately been steadily decreasing; and we do not think the extension of the present permission to travel, to a right of residence, would be likely to encourage rowdy immigration. The exterritorial rights which foreigners claim would be a source of trouble to the native authorities, no doubt, as they oblige the sending down of every culprit to his Consul; but the class of people who would care to take houses in the interior, would not be likely to come into contact, criminally, with native authority. Inconveniences resulting from inefficient protection, through their distance from Consular centres, they would have to put up with.

The Rules lately formed for regulating the ownership, by Chinese, of foreign ships, do not encourage belief that the alteration suggested in Art. XLVII will be agreed to. If the Government will not permit its own subjects to trade indiscriminately on the coast with foreign craft, it will hardly yield this privilege to foreigners, for the present. That free and full permission to any foreign vessel to enter any Chinese port will be, eventually, conceded, there can be no doubt; but we fear we shall have to wait a second decade before gaining it. Experience has shown the opening of new ports to be far less advantageous than was ever thought. The tendency of foreign trade is to centralise in Shanghai, whither all native produce flows, and whence native purchasers take away those articles of foreign manufacture which most find favour in their eyes.

Summary of News.

We are beginning to recreate ourselves after the compulsory dullness of the hot weather. Cricket matches, regattas, racquet matches, rifle meetings and the Races are all in prospect. The transmutation of the S. V. C. into a Rifle Club seems to have rather improved the usual programme of prizes. These are less in number than usual, but promise more variety and amusement. A match at cricket between the elevens of the Cricket Club and Racquet Court, has resulted in a lamentable defeat to the latter, who were beaten by their opponents in one innings, by five runs. The American and English eights are in hard training for the approaching race; the former appear to us to pull in decidedly better and more uniform style than their opponents, but with not so strong a stroke.

Sir Edmund Hornby has returned from Yokohama, so the Supreme Court vacation may, we presume, be now considered at an end. Several interesting cases await his decision.

We regret to have to record the death, after a short illness, of Mrs. Winchester, the wife of H. B. M. Consul at this port. A large number of foreign residents attended the funeral, yesterday afternoon.

The Taotai has issued another proclamation against the use of small *cash*; but we are told the sale of these is a regular trade in the settlement. It will be better that His Excellency enquire into this and stop the supply. He would find this more easy than checking the circulation.

A great deal of inconvenience is constantly felt from the anomalous currency in favour here. Nearly all books and accounts are kept in taels, while dollars are the only current coin. The inconvenience of having to translate the former imaginary value into its equivalent, is felt by every one, and more especially so in the case of a Store. To Hongs, which run up large bills, the change is of little moment, as they pay by cheque; but people who have to pay small accounts are constantly annoyed by requests, not only to pay a bill, but to calculate the amount of dollars they have to give, in the middle of other work. Eventually, the anomaly of keeping accounts by an imaginary standard of value will, probably, be abandoned by common consent. In the meantime, we are glad that Messrs. Hall & Holtz have followed the example of several other stores, in abandoning the "tael" altogether in their accounts. Nearly every individual in the community is more or less affected by it, as a Store in Shanghai implies a depôt for every conceivable article, from the proverbial "needle to a kedge anchor." Every one has to resort there, whether he wish to furnish his house or to buy a piece of cheese.

The brig *Sarah* came into collision with a junk on her way down the river, and sustained so much damage that she has put back for repairs. She had only lately been docked and thoroughly repaired.

A storm in a teapot, of which particulars may be gleaned from correspondence which we publish elsewhere, has lately disturbed the NINGPO community; and H. B. M. Consul, we regret to say, makes rather a sorry figure in the affair. The publicity which it has gained will no doubt do good.

A specimen of the depreciated value of land at HANKOW was given a few days ago, in the sale here, of a 99 years lease of a plot of land on the Concession, together with the Dwelling House, Godown, Stables, Outhouses, &c., for Tls. 5,500. The *Hankow Times* gives interesting particulars regarding the high floods, which have again, this season, partially submerged the settlement. Great damage appears to have been done, higher up the country.

The export of tea from FOOCHOW during the present season is—to England 232,000; to Australia 46,000, and to America 2,350 pecuis. A memorial has been sent to Sir Rutherford Alcock, suggesting measures to be negociated at the approaching revision of the treaty. After asking for a reduction in the Le-kin taxes, which are excessive and illegal at Foochow, it suggests that foreign vessels should have permission to call at all places on the Yangtze up to Hankow; and that foreign vessels should be allowed to trade to the coast ports generally, in preference to one or two more being thrown open for residence. It also suggests that Customs duties as between two Chinese ports should be abolished; and that vessels in ballast should be allowed to clear without paying tonnage dues.

YOKOHAMA papers say that nothing has yet been heard of the *Persens*, which left a month ago to look after the *Singapore*; but this might easily happen, as communication with Hakodadi is not regular nor frequent. Sir Edmund Hornby appears to have commented most strongly on the conduct of the bankrupt, Black, whose suspension of certificate for two years we mentioned in our last issue. An extract from his judgment will be found elsewhere.

A correspondent at PORT MAY sends us the following interesting particulars regarding this little known port. "This is a new port, but owing to the export of sea-weed to Chefoo and Tientsin, shipping is increasing yearly. To enter the port there are two passages; one, coming from Passiet, is entered from the S.W. rather to the westward, but this is not a safe passage, although it is the shortest from the south. Within a year, three vessels got on shore on Oyster-beds there. The eastern passage lies outside of "Dundas Island," so called in the English charts; the Russians call it Reekan Island, in their charts, although it is commonly known by the former name. There is a good entrance from the eastward and about ¾ of a mile off there is a small Island or rock on which a light house is in the course of erection, which would have been finished ere this, but for want of labour and machinery. It will now, probably, not be completed till next year, and will then be a great boon to the shipping, as in the south-west passage there is no guide of any sort.

There is no doubt that, if this was a British port, it would soon rise; but it appears to me that the Russian Government does not care for trade. It would make a capital rendezvous for whalers to get supplies and provisions from. From the end of December to the beginning of March, the port is closed by the ice, but all the rest of the year it is open. Whales are very numerous here, especially Sperm whales, and are constantly seen in the harbour. In addition to this, a vessel could get a good return cargo from an iceberg when the sea is calm, and it seldom blows hard.—Potatoes and good beef are plentiful and cheap, more so than at Hakodadi; and what is still more in our favor, is, there are no wharfage or tonnage dues, whereas these are heavy in the Japanese ports. Timber too is abundant and cheap. The Captain of the Port or, as we call him, the Governor, is at all times willing to give any assistance in his power, and there are generally Russian gun-boats near the port, which will likewise render services to shipping, in time of need. All these facts offer great inducement to vessels to visit the port, especially whalers; and there is no inducement for sailors to desert, who would not therefore, be likely to do so.

It has been stated that Passiott is open all the winter, but this is not true, as it was frozen entirely last year; and moreover the weather is very stormy on that coast, as it is more open to the sea than any other part.

HONGKONG has again suffered from a violent gale, which has done much damage both ashore and afloat. Some details will be found elsewhere.

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Editorial Selections.

THE P. & O. COMPANY.

The speedy and secure transmission of Her Majesty's mails is a matter of the first importance to Englishmen. Our vast possessions and various interests render it necessary that the conveyance of intelligence should be alike uninterrupted and swift. For years we have regarded the P. & O. as the potent Genius who undertook this task, but now other Genii are contending for the honour, and the public are deeply interested in the decision of the Government. A recent writer in the *Saturday Review* calls attention to the matter, and expresses himself on the subject with experience and intelligence. The essayist does not disguise the fact that, for many years dissatisfaction has been felt as to the arrangements on board the Company's steamer. "Year by year," we are told, every mail that comes back from India brings to the home-keeping friends of those who have just gone to the East, in the Peninsular and Oriental Company's boats, complaints of every kind, and couched in every variety of strong language, describing the bad feeding, the insufficient attendance, the wasteful and clumsy management, and general noisy discomfort which are undergone in the transit. "Now there is no doubt that letters of this kind are constantly penned in moments of indignation, as the stately ship ploughs its way through the Red Sea, at a rate somewhat less swift than the eager and sweltering passengers desire. When half starved at the Hotel of Shepherd, or when affording a pasture for mosquitoes at Alexandria, many exemplary Britons have lost their tempers, and have exhibited their infirmity in the manner of their nation, by writing to the *Times*. But after all what does this prove? That a couple of hundred persons of uncongenial habits, when compelled to live together for a long period in a circumscribed space, and encompassed by new and strange conditions, very often grow unreasonably irritable. The angry epistles do not establish many other points of importance; though some of the complaints may be well-founded. The much reviled Company has, on the whole, done its work singularly well. Its recent critic is compelled to confess that, "navigating at a fairly high rate of speed dangerous seas, they have lost no great proportion of vessels and singularly few lives." This, after all, is high praise, and it is unquestionably deserved.

It is an invidious and difficult task to institute comparisons between the English Company and its French or American rivals. The testimony of passengers is strangely conflicting. Some voyagers by the new steamers describe their perfections in glowing language, and rise to an ecstacy of panegyric, while others as distinctly decry the boasted improvements, and return with repentant affection to their former aversion. A third class adopt a middle course, reserve their judgments, and compromise matters by saying "the French steamers are most suited to Frenchmen, and the American boats to Americans."

The important subject before us at present, however, is the intention of Government to allow the Société Impériale to compete for the carriage of the mails. We cannot help seeing some peril in this policy. It is hardly fair to ourselves, and great difficulties will assuredly present themselves if the plan is carried out. The *Saturday Review* speaks words of truth and soberness when it asks the pregnant question,—"Is it wise to file away the strongest link in the chain of English enterprise and English interest, which now connects England with her magnificent and exceptional Indian dominions, by swamping, in favour of a foreign rival, the hitherto efficient performers of our national mail service, for the difference between 4s. 2d. and 3s. 2d.—or whatever it may be—per mile.

We hold this matter to be in no wise connected with the question of the real or imaginary sufferings of travellers. The opening of the new lines cannot fail to have an advantageous effect on the comfort of the public. The spirit of healthy competition which will be induced is a blessing and a boon to the mass of voyagers. For it will tend to keep each of the Companies on their mettle, and to excite an emulation in well doing. We are of opinion, then, that the reforms of the P. & O. should be left to the P. & O. itself. Their interest will soon teach the Directors that, if they are to compete in a profitable manner with their powerful rivals, they must carefully discover their shortcomings and speedily correct them. But we trust that their sins in the article of Sherry may not be visited too heavily their heads. They are an English Company, who held for years an honorable place. They have long and faithfully discharged the most important parts of their work, and therefore we trust they may yet be honoured with the national confidence, and bear the interests, hopes, and anxieties of millions, for many years to come, as securely and punctually as they have hitherto done.

CHINA IN THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

Those residents who have lately returned to Shanghai from Europe, and who treated themselves to a glimpse at the French Exhibition, were not very much gratified with the sight. They describe a vast and unpicturesque building, large empty spaces, diversified with huge piles of packing cases. We have not yet spoken to any one who has seen the Universal Exposition in its completed splendour. This being the case, we think special interest attaches to an article in the "Revue des Deux Mondes" for August, which gives an account of the show made by China and Japan at the Great Paris Fair. The information contained in the paper will, we conceive, be new to many of our readers, and we shall therefore select some of the most noteworthy points and comment on them. M. Duchesne de Bellecour, the author of the review, commences with an expression of astonishment at the small variety of objects in the Chinese Department, compared with those in that assigned to Japan.

This remark is followed up by some semi-philosophical, semi-political reflections on Chinese government, which are not more valuable than such lucubrations generally are. The fact that a Chinese Theatre was erected in the Champ de Mars is next mentioned. We have seen so many *soi-disant* Chinese Exhibitions in England, that we need not enquire too curiously into the accuracy of these performances. They were doubtless accommodated to European taste, and greatly improved by the alterations, additions, and excisions which the foreign adapter introduced. The man who played a Chinese piece in Paris or London, as it is played in Shanghai or Peking would be indicted as a nuisance by his neighbours, and after the first night would probably act to empty benches. On the Chinese refreshment stall, our reviewer makes a remark which every resident in the Flowery Land will endorse with warm and prompt approval. Certainly Mons. Bellecour never penned or spoke a truer sentence than that which states that "the Chinese Café does not perhaps resemble the elegant Cafés which one sees at Paris." Having thus disposed of the lighter attractions, we are introduced it seems to a collection which must be quite devoid of interest to the cursory visitor, but very full of instruction to the savan or the sinologue. A fine Library of Chinese books has been gathered together by the zeal of Messrs. Stanislaus Julien and Abel de Rémusat—two gentlemen whose names at once guarantee judicious selection and lucid arrangement. In concluding a summary of Chinese Literature we meet with an assertion which, perhaps, seems too sweeping, and a deduction not unlikely to be disputed. "Les prétendus savans Chinois n'ont nulle connaissance en physique, en chimie, en médicine, en astronomie; ils admettent les erreurs les plus grossières, les fables les plus extravagantes." This is perhaps a hasty generalization, but what shall we say when we read the reason. "Les difficultés de l'écriture sont probablement la cause de cette triste situation intellectuelle." Few of the experienced gentlemen called by Wingrove Cooke "twenty-years-in-the-country-and-speak-the-language-men" will, we imagine, subscribe to this Doctrine, though something like it may have occurred to many a student in the days of his noviciate. We heartily commend the paragraphs which follow (at pages 718-719) to the attention of our readers. The sketch of medical science, or rather ignorance, in China, is well and clearly done. Oddly enough, a work on Military Tactics is reviewed next to the work on medicine, and the conclusion to which the reviewer arrives is decisive. "Le Chinois n' a aujourd'hui nul esprit militaire; ses institutions comme ses mœurs placent au premier rang les occupations et les travaux de la paix."

The Exhibition, we are next told, leaves us "without any notions of Chinese Art" except that, as might have been expected, certain specimens of porcelain are on view. Of red and black lacquer work these seems to be an abundance. And this is all. But this is, we believe, partly attributable to accident. It is reported that the large collection of manufactures and products sent from North-China, arrived too late for admission. The Geology, Natural History, and manufactures of China do not seem to be well illustrated. In another department, as we recently had occasion to notice, the Chinese Silk worms are exhibited; but we should have looked for more than this. Models of their domestic utensils, and of the clumsy machinery used for their mining operations, their weapons and their nautical contrivances should, we think, have been presented to European eyes in order to dispel that vague belief in their proficiency in the Arts, which still obtains at Home.

Japan is evidently a greater attraction in Paris than China. The Japanese "Court" (as we should say in the language of Sydenham) is infinitely more complete and more various than the Chinese. Everybody has heard of the marvellous Japanese house which has been erected in that field of wonders, the Champ de Mars. A model of the fortified palace of a Daimio is also given. Besides these popular illustrations of life at Yokohama and Yeddo, we find, as in the Chinese department, a well supplied Library of Japanese works profusely adorned with coloured pictures, paintings, statues, porcelains and weapons, in a word, all those miscellaneous articles which we class under the general name of "Curios," are presented to the sight-seers in lavish abundance; and the sight-seers are, and have been delighted accordingly.

The Exhibition cannot fail to be productive of good results. The presence of the two greatest nations of Eastern Asia at the International Exposition cannot fail to exercise an important influence on their future relations with the two greatest nations of Western Europe. We have lost the old belief in these periodical gatherings which prevailed in certain circles in 1851. We have seen what they are really good for, and we are fully aware that the benefits which accrue from them only go a certain distance. A meeting of the peoples under the dome of glass, did not prevent the Russian war or the Indian mutiny. When the nations were being invited to meet at this present jubilee of peace, the cannon of Sadowa were ringing in our ears. We do not expect miracles, but we anticipate certain unquestionable benefits from an exhibition of the production of semi-barbarous countries to the critical eyes of European savans, merchants, and manufacturers.

THE CHURCH.

We are almost tired of writing about the church, and we fear the community is getting as tired of the subject as ourselves. For a week or two after the bankrupt condition of the finances became known, some little interest was kept up. Regret that so handsome an edifice should be left unfinished, was both felt and expressed; and people were anxious that some means should be devised to provide the funds needed. It was expected that a meeting would be called, and the subject thrown open for discussion. The invitation would have been very generally responded to, and possibly some financial scheme might have been eliminated. But all the fervour has been allowed to die out. People have overcome the horror first inspired by the notion of an unfinished church, have remembered that the present edifice will hold far more than the usual congregation, and are gradually subsiding into a state of carelessness as to what is done. Yet no sign or promise of a meeting is held forth. An effort to raise further subscription has resulted in the nominal collection of between Tls. 2,000 and Tls. 3,000; but this is a mere drop in the bucket towards making up the Tls. 26,000 required to complete the edifice, and, in the meantime, the contractors have, *gratis*, put a light coating of straw on the unfinished walls. The temptation is great to moralise indefinitely on the changed condition of Shanghai, from the time when Tls 90,000 was thought the only sum for which it would be possible to build a church worthy of the Model Settlement; and the collection of this sum was looked on as an easy matter. But the changed condition of Shanghai has been moralised on till the subject has become tiresome, and we may as well consider the question from its present point of view. The contractors, we are told, will complete the building, exclusively of interior fittings, for about Tls. 12,000, and of this sum the community have expressed a willingness to contribute Tls. 2,000 or Tls. 3,000. Tls. 10,000 then, we may say, are wanted—a sum which, three years ago, would have been readily lent by a single firm. At present, two modes only are suggested of procuring it—the sale or mortgage of a portion of the church compound. The strongest supporter of the first scheme must, by this time, be convinced that it would not receive general support. As we have before urged, the church compound is nearly the only lung the settlement possesses; the only spot in which a little fresh air can accumulate; and, though this consideration was unimportant at the time of its enclosure, the case has now become very different. The settlement has been widely extended, and the church compound has become as valuable to us in a small way, as the Calcutta *maidan* to the inhabitants of that City of Palaces. This is only one view of the matter. The second has also been before urged; that, if we simply want a church to shelter the congregation, the present one will suffice. If we want a handsome building, it is no use shutting it out from view, as would be the case if a portion of the compound were sold and built on. The second alternative, then, only remains,—the mortgage of a portion of the property. There are two objections, again, in the way of this proposal, but neither so insurmountable as in the former case. The Banks which are willing to advance the required funds, stipulate for the additional security of two "good names," whose owners will not readily lend them. And the present income is insufficient to pay the interest, even if they would consent to give their guarantee. But is it quite impossible to raise this sum on mortgage, without the aid of the hyper-cautious banks; and may we not fairly depend on the community to make good at least any deficiency in the sum required to meet the yearly interest? Ten per cent on Tls. 10,000 amounts only to Tls. 1,000 a year, of which the church revenues would yield at least a portion. And

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people would probably save their architectural gem from extinction, more anxiously than they now contribute towards its completion. At any rate this plan seems the only one feasible, and we do hope a meeting will be called to consider the question, before all interest in the matter quite dies out. At any rate, if we are condemned to have a ruin in our midst, it is satisfactory to know that we are not alone in that glory—or dishonour. Many places in Europe have unfinished churches. Notably, the Cologne cathedral has been six hundred years in course of erection, and is yet nearly one-third unfinished. A cathedral at Strasburg is much further advanced, but has remained incomplete since the fifteenth century. Glastonbury tor, boasts a church finished save the roof, which has for years been untouched. Report says that when they had got so far, the builders awoke to a conviction that it was inconveniently, not to say inaccessibly, situated for the congregation. Westminster Abbey, even, lacks a central tower with which it was intended to adorn it; and to come down to our own times, Aden rejoices in an unfinished church, abandoned, it is said, for much the same reason as that at Glastonbury.

A STORM IN A TEAPOT.

It is remarkable that petty squabbles are always prone to arise in small communities; and, when once they have arisen, to assume an importance utterly disproportioned to their origin. Small communities can, generally, spare more time for trifles; and if squabbling amuse them, no one has a right to deny them the luxury. Neither should we, if a Consul squabbled in his private capacity, feel justified in criticising the wisdom or good taste of his conduct. But when he so far forgets his dignity as to mix officially in the fray, the case assumes a different aspect and public comment is not only legitimate but necessary. A more absurd quarrel than one which has just disturbed the equanimity of Ningpo, never sprung from a more trivial source. Two ladies disagree as to the ownership of a tailor, and the name of the Queen is dragged into the fray, as plaintiff in a charge of slander. Now it is difficult to say why, but the fact exists that a certain degree of ridicule always attaches to a tailor. Perhaps a reminiscence of the three Tailors of Tooley Street, or the proverbial assertion that nine tailors are only equivalent to one man, may influence our judgment. But, certainly, a more unhappy subject for squabbling about, than a tailor, could not well be conceived. With this, however, we have nothing to do. Little Pedlington was proud of a museum which contained the handle of the town pump, as a prominent object of veneration and respect, and Little Pedlington had a perfect right to establish a museum after its own heart. What we have to do with, is the action taken by H. B. M.'s Consul in the matter,—action which appears to us as undignified as extraordinary.

The official correspondence details every phase of this storm in a teapot, with painful accuracy; from Mr. Wadman's first letter, containing the alleged slander, to the Consular judgment finding him guilty in four sentences, and imposing a fine of ten dollars for the offence. Mr. Wadman writes to H. M. B. Consul, that one A-ho engaged to work as a tailor at his house; but was afterwards inveigled to the Consulate, under threat by the Consular servants that he would be imprisoned if he refused to go. He says at least that this was the excuse given by A-ho, when questioned as to his secession. H. B. M. Consul denies the exercise of any undue influence, declares the letter slanderous, and requests an apology under pain of judicial consequences. Mr. Wadman says he has been guilty of no slander, that he has simply repeated the statement of the tailor, and that he sees nothing to apologise for. A summons is forthwith issued in which Mr. Wadman is called on to defend a criminal action brought against him by "the Queen," and is, in due time, declared guilty and fined.

This whole procedure involves such a comedy of errors, so far as H. B. M. Consul is concerned, that we hardly know which to expose first. Perhaps we may begin by a definition of slander, which differs from libel inasmuch as it is not criminal offence and cannot, therefore, be criminally punished. The remedy is an action for damages, in which a judge would be disqualified from adjudicating on his own case. Apparently, then, Mr. Fittock has convicted a man criminally, whom he has not even charged with a criminal offence. In the second place, neither slander nor libel become such, in a legal sense, until published to the world. Mr. Wadman's letter, on which the charge of slander is founded, was never published, was consigned to no hands but Mr. Fittock's, and did not, therefore, afford ground for an action, to say nothing of a criminal suit. Obviously, then, again Mr. Wadman has been punished, for a fault he never committed. The impropriety of a Consul adjudicating on a case which was his own to all intents and purposes, though nominally "the Queen's," needs no exposure. He might be justified in deciding a libel case against the Consular office, in which he had not, individually or privately, been any way concerned; but in the present instance, Mr. Fittock actually declares himself slandered by a letter written to himself, regarding a matter in which he was privately concerned; summonses, judges and punishes the offender in his own Court. The offence against good taste, is as grave as that against official propriety.

When so many grounds exist to render the judgment invalid, it is hardly worth while to enquire whether Mr. Wadman's letter, even if it had been published, would have been slanderous, in the legal sense of the term. In the first place, it is obviously not intended to be so; and, in the second, the chances are very strong that it states a fact. It is extremely likely some of the Consulate servants did tell A-ho that, unless he came to work for their master, he would be imprisoned. But we do not suppose Mr. Wadman imagined, for a moment, that they spoke under Mr. Fittock's inspiration. And certainly no sane man would think it necessary to vindicate, judicially, the character of a Chinese servant for strict propriety of conversation. The whole affair is as unfortunate as it is ridiculous; and could only happen in a Little Pedlington.

TIENTSIN.

The weather is now much colder than when I last wrote to you; and we are seeing the thermometer down to 49° and 50° Fahr. at daylight. The wild fowl are constantly flying overhead to the south from Mongolia and Siberia, telling of wintery weather in those regions. We have had during the last few days two heavy falls of rain with strong blows which, I fear, have delayed the progress of the pea crops, on which, from all accounts, great reliance has been placed to procure some food for the inhabitants of this region. The importation of grain from Leaoutung in Chinese junks continues on a considerable scale; but none of the rice purchased by the Peking government has yet arrived from Saigon. The delay has arisen from the difficulty the agents have found in procuring foreign crafts of a small draft of water capable, when loaded with rice, of crossing the bar at Taku and coming up the river to Tientsin.

The import business in foreign manufactures and sundries continues in the same depressed condition as when I last wrote. The Shanse traders reluctantly decline to operate in foreign goods; the reasons given for doing so being that famine exists in most parts of the north of China, and that the routes are every where infested with robbers, who plunder the traders and travellers if they venture to bring sycee to this market or take merchandise into the Interior. When you speak to them about the trade of the north of China and Mongolia, they reply,—How can we buy in such distressed times, when the mass of the inhabitants cannot see how they are to get food till next year's crops come in? Under these circumstances clothes and luxuries must be of secondary importance in their eyes, and they will not buy them if they even have the money to do so. The Shanse traders say that the bad state of trade is owing eighty per cent. to the famine, and twenty per cent. to the routes—land and water—being infested by robbers or starving people, who plunder every one possessing money or goods. The chief authorities at Tientsin have placed bodies of soldiers on the earthen wall around Tientsin, known to foreigners as Sanko-len-sin's wall, to protect the place against any inroad from the mounted robbers or rebels. It seems to every foreigner here perfectly amazing or incomprehensible, how small bodies, as we hear they are, of mounted robbers can roam over the whole of this province, and I fancy also over that of Shanse, with impunity, interfering prejudicially with the whole of the internal traffic of this part of the Chinese Empire. Admiral Keppel, the British Naval Commander in Chief, at present on a visit to Sir Rutherford Alcock H. B. M. Minister at Peking, has placed a gun-boat, the "*Dove*," Commander Dunlop, off the British Settlement to protect the foreign residents against rebels or robbers during the next few months; and as the "*Dove*" is going to be provided with field pieces, we are happy to consider ourselves rather well provided, in comparison with previous years, against any enemies to the welfare of the community. The southern junks anchored at Rokoo, 21 miles above Takoo, have lately been very bold to foreign craft; and when H. B. M. Steamer "*Salamis*," Admiral Keppel on board, touched some of them in working through the Kokoo anchorage, they had the impudence to throw stones, pieces of fire wood &c., &c., on board of her at her crew. Fortunately Admiral Keppel took a lenient view of their proceedings, or it might have proved a sorrowful day for them, and one the southern junk people would have ever remembered. As, lately, several complaints have been made by the masters of the merchant steamers trading regularly to this port, of the lawlessness of these junk people, the British and American Consuls have deemed it their duty to represent the state of things to their respective ministers at Peking, requesting that precautionary measures be at once adopted to prevent, in future, serious disturbances arising between these junk people and foreign vessels, and probable loss of life on both sides if recourse should be had to fire arms. It has been recommended, I understand, that the southern junks be prohibited anchoring at Kokoo in future, where the river is only 515 feet in width, but that they should be obliged to anchor and lie during their stay in port at Taku, above the Custom House, where the river is of considerable width. At Taku, besides, the civil authorities, in case they should require military aid through any lawlessness of the southern junk people, could get the assistance of the military, stationed at the Takoo forts, to keep the crews under control and put down any disturbances created by these lawless people. The chief Chinese civil officer at the Taku Customs might, in future, be of a higher rank than at present, and might in his position combine the offices of Assistant Superintendent of Customs and controller of the southern junks at Taku, divided appointments at present, one being at Taku and the other at Kapoo and both of low rank without much power. A plan of this kind would be of considerable advantage, both to the Chinese Government here, and to foreign intercourse at this port. To-day there is a strong wind blowing from the north-west, and I think we may now consider that the northerly winds, expected at this time of the year have already fairly commenced. The river water is getting low in comparison with what it has been for some months past, and the foreign craft will not, during remainder of the season, make the passages up and down the river so speedily as they have been doing for some months past. It is perfectly wonderful, to see how experienced the commanders of the large steamers have become in handling their vessels at the bends, and in bringing them up and down this small and narrow river. Formerly the small steamer "Island" when trading to this port from Shanghai used to take two or three tides to come up the river; during this summer the large steamers "Szechuen" "Shanse" and "Manchu" have been coming up from sea and going down the river to sea in 5½ hours to 6½ hours. The smaller steamers "Nanzing" and "Ying-tze-fei" of course come nowadays regularly in one tide from Taku.

The opium market is very brisk and both Malwa and Patna are advancing in price, the quotations last evening were Malwa Tls. 570, rising, Patna, new, Tls. 480, rising; from now to the close of the season rates for drug will be satisfactory for importers.

5th October, 1867.

* * * *

CRICKET.

CRICKET CLUB v. RACQUET COURT.

As will be seen below, the Racquet Court were beaten in this match in one innings by five runs. This is the second time this season a match has been finished in this unsatisfactory manner, and people will begin to think that two equally matched teams cannot be brought together in Shanghai. It is but fair however to state that the Racquet Court lost three good men, two of them bowlers. We really have nothing to say more about the match; it took such a short time to play, that one had no time to notice any special feats of Cricketing skill, except a very fine catch by Morriss high up with one hand, at mid-on. On leaving the field, the flag at the Racquet Court was seen hanging in a dejected manner at half mast.

RACQUET COURT.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Jaffray ..c. Manson b. Waller..	5	st. M'son b. Percival	1
Chalmers b. Percival	9	c. Morris b. Manson	1
Hearn ..b. Percival	3	b. Manson	0
Hyslop ..st. Manson b. Percival	0	st. do. b. Percival	12
Boddam..b. Waller	3	st. do. b. do.	0
Groom ..run out.....	0	b. Percival	0
Tate ....c. and b. Manson	8	not out	16
Gilfillan..b. Waller	0	c. and b. Manson ..	3
Fisher. ..st. Waller b. Manson..	4	b. Manson	2
Bell .....c. Manson b. Waller..	1	st. Tobin b. Manson	0
Cooper ..not out	6	b. Manson	1
Wides.....	7	B. 2, W. 8..	10
	46		46

CRICKET CLUB.

First Innings.

Percival.....b. Tate	4
Manson .....c. Boddam b. Groom	20
Price ....b. Groom	15
Waller ....c. Boddam b. Groom.....	19
Tobin .....b. Groom	13
Morriss .....c. Hearn b. Tate.....	4
Power.....c. Jaffray b. Tate	1
Dorling.....c. do. b. Groom	8
Duval.....b. Tate	0
Oliphant .....b. Groom	2
Cooke.....not out	1
B. 3, W. 11, N. B. 1....	15
	97

MEMORIAL TO SIR RUTHERFORD ALCOCK BY THE FOOCHOW COMMUNITY.

We beg respectfully, in the name of the Foochow Community, to lay the following memorial before your Excellency, and trust that it will receive your favourable consideration.

Article 28

Transit Duties on Goods to be adjusted.

By far the most important grievance, under the treaty of Tientsin, has been the systematic breach of the 28th article of the treaty, regarding the Lekin duties. This evasion we believe to have been practised at all the treaty ports; but in the province of Fuhkien, the illegal exactions, which have been added to the already too oppressive legal impost, have far exceeded the demands made in other parts of the Empire. And, severely as these exactions have been felt in Amoy, they have been even more oppressive in Foochow.

A short time ago, the import trade came to a complete standstill, on account of the exorbitance of these imposts; and finding that the taxes were, in consequence, becoming unproductive, the authorities found themselves compelled to reduce them about twenty per cent.

The trade in manufactures is almost confined to the immediate neighbourhood of the city; the increased taxation, as the goods go inland, rendering it unprofitable to take them further up country. And, indeed, goods from Kewkiang and Ningpo compete favorably in the upper part of this province, with those taken up from Foochow.

Opium, not being subject to treaty regulation after it is once sold by the foreigner, is of course exposed unchecked to the caprices of the local authorities; and as an illustration of the oppressiveness of taxation imposed under such circumstances, and its great excess in this province as compared with others, we may mention a case which has come to our knowledge, of Opium sold at Shan-wu-foo, which from Foochow paid 130 Taels; while opium brought from Swatow paid only 30 Taels per chest.

The clause of the Treaty providing transit passes on goods to the interior, is quite inoperative on all goods, (with the exception of Lead) the Chinese stating, that if provided with a transit pass, they are mulcted quite as much as if they were without one.

Lead, however, is always taken up to the place of consumption under a treaty pass; as it is used for the making of Tea chests; and by a class of men who, through their connection with foreigners, are usually able to obtain tardy redress for attempted illegalities.

Tea has also benefited by the Treaty regulations, although the transit passes are but little used. But when issued to for-

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eigners, if any illegal exactions were attempted, the prompt and energetic interference of the Consul and the Foreign Custom-house authorities, invariably obtained redress; although after many evasions and delays. This has imposed a salutary check on any attempt to increase the tax on native-owned produce.

We would suggest the following alterations in the Treaty; and we think that anything short of these suggestions will fail to grapple effectually with the crying evils that are involved in the present system.

1st.—That the Lekin duty on all goods, whether native or foreign, should be equalized at all the ports, at the rate of half the Import or Export duty on such goods.

2nd.—That, while the local authorities collect these duties themselves, there shall be an appeal to the Consul and the Commissioner of Customs, for any irregularity committed in such collection.

Limit of the Port.

In connection with the Lekin, it would be highly important that the limits of the port should be defined. This would appear to be a local question; but as it has, for the last nine years, been a great grievance in this place, we think it assumes an importance, requiring the interference of the higher authorities. It is not the limit of the port, as regards shipping, or the importing and exporting of goods, for the settling of which there is provision made through the Foreign Custom House authorities: But, what is the limit of the port where the Lekin or inland taxation commences?

Surely it seems unreasonable that the inland tax should be levied on goods consumed in Foochow itself, yet such is the case.

We should suggest that no Lekin be levied on goods consumed at the place of import; which in Foochow would be in the two district magistracies, between which the city is divided.

Article 26. British Tariff of 1842 to be revised at Shanghai.

The principle upon which the Tariff duties were calculated in the treaty of 1842, was, that they should approximate as nearly as possible to an *ad valorem* duty of five per cent; and this principle was confirmed in the treaty of Tientsin; and the tariff, in general, was modified accordingly. But in the two principle articles of export, the burden weighs most heavily on our staple. While Silk now pays a duty of about 2½ per cent, and even when prices were low, never paid five per cent. Tea is charged with a duty of two taels, five mace; being about ten per cent on the average cost; and now that the Trade has so largely increased, the Chinese Government can well afford to reduce the Duty.

We trust therefore that, in the revision of the Treaty, the boon of a reduction in the duty, so clearly in keeping with the intention of the treaty, will be accorded to us.

Article 32. Facilities to assist in entering Ports.

This article, as regards the port of Foochow, has so far proved entirely inoperative. Through the exertions and influence of the enlightened Commissioner of the Foreign Customs, we understand that money has been at last granted, and that a Lighthouse, &c., will be erected as speedily as possible; but as we have been nine years without anything being done, and as much still remains to be done, throughout the length and breadth of the Coast of China, we do not think we are out of place in calling attention to the neglect of this important point, or in urging its stringent enforcement.

There is one point connected with this subject, of a purely local character, but which is very suggestive of a means of inducing more activity in such matters by the authorities.

The river Min, at and above anchorage, is filling up in a manner to form a most serious inconvenience to the navigation, and urgently calls for scientific measures being promptly taken. We would suggest, that if the talent of foreign engineers were available to advise the native authorities, a certain weight and influence would necessarily be accorded to their opinions; and some pressure could be put upon the authorities, to carry out their suggestions.

Article 9, Travel into the interior with passports. Article 10. The Yangtsze River to be open to British Trade. Article 47. British Vessels to trade only at open ports.

Hitherto the 9th article has been interpreted with great stringency. Indeed so much so, that practically, the allowance to travel, for purposes of business, has been a dead letter. At the time of the conclusion of the last treaty, when the empire was so shaken by intestine disorder, it was, doubtless, imperative to repress with a firm hand the illicit trading then so prevalent, and for this purpose a very rigid interpretation of these clauses was perhaps necessary; but a very different state of matters now obtains, and we are sure your Excellency will not suppose us desirous of re-introducing anything like the old system. But we think the time has come for a more liberal policy.

We would suggest that foreigners should now be permitted to travel for business purposes, and should have liberty to rent houses and ground in the interior (without which the former right would be useless,) and that assistance should be accorded to them, instead of impediments thrown in their way; while the British Consul would always have the power of withholding a passport, if he were not satisfied of the propriety of granting it, in the particular case.

Article 10 does not affect Foochow, but we may suggest that steamers on the Yangtsze might now be permitted to carry passengers and goods, for *all* places on the River, as far as Hankow.

Article 47.

This is a difficult article to deal with, no doubt; but as we are convinced that it is only by some well-considered plan, capable of general application, that any great advance can be attained in further opening up this great empire to foreign trade and civilization, we venture to make the following suggestion.

That vessels should be allowed to trade wherever they please along the coast, under Custom-house permission and regulations, as has been allowed occasionally in Formosa. The vessel declaring her intended voyage at the treaty port from which she starts, and giving a full report of her cargo before starting, and also on her return to the same, or the next other treaty port at which she calls.

We would most strongly deprecate the opening of one or two more treaty ports, with settlements and concessions, as entailing considerable expense on the Governments of both China and Great Britain, without any commensurate advantages; and unless the suggestion above, or some similar plan of opening up the coast generally, without entailing the necessity of expensive establishments, can be adopted; we would much prefer that matters should remain as they are, for another period of ten years.

Suggestion, regarding Goods for use in Docks.

We think an additional article should be inserted in the Treaty, allowing the importation, (free of Duty) of all goods landed in the Docks in China, for the repair of vessels.

Suggestion regarding Coast Duties.

We think, also, that coast duties, both native and foreign, between two Chinese Ports should be abolished altogether; and as the Chinese Government are now in receipt of a large revenue, they may perhaps be induced to give way on this point, which is so clearly for the benefit of their country.

Suggestion, working mines by foreigners.

In consideration of the great demand for Coal for mercantile purposes, with the prospect of an equal, if not a greater number of steamers running upon the Coast and Rivers of this country, we are of opinion that every inducement ought to be held out to foreigners, to bore for Coal or any other Mineral, under the direct sanction of their nearest Consular authorities.

The popular dread of the "Fung-Shui" which has hitherto interfered with such improvements, could we think be overcome, if the high authorities, who should now be too enlightened to be carried away by such unreasoning prejudices, would exert their great influence in persuading the people of the futility of their objections: and if the government once perceived the amount of revenue that might be derived from the proposed charge, and if the people are convinced of the advantages to be derived by them from the enormous increase in the demand for their labour, we think we should hear no more objections on this score.

The saving between the English and Chinese systems of obtaining Coal, would, we are convinced, make all the difference to many Steam Companies, of paying a good dividend, and sinking money.

Suggestion, making of Roads.

The claim of a foreign community upon the Chinese Government, to construct roads for its pleasure, and healthful recreation, may by many persons be looked upon as a secondary consideration; but in the altered state of trade, and the prospects of a large number of foreigners spending years in the country, it becomes an important question, whether the local authorities could not, at a trifling expense to themselves, (but what would be a ruinous outlay to foreigners, owing to the "squeezes," of land-owners) construct good roads for riding and driving across the island.

We think the large income derived through the residence of foreign firms at this port, does away with any excuse the Chinese may make, as to want of means. If spread over two or three years, the cost would amount to but a small fraction of the Government's receipts.

In mentioning this subject, we are not without precedents for similar liberal acts; as the Shanghai authorities made good roads round the settlement, (partly no doubt to suit their own purposes) and the Governor of Yokohama also made splendid drives, extending for miles, almost expressly for the benefit of foreign residents.

Suggestion.—Vessels in ballast to be allowed to clear without paying tonnage dues.

We think that vessels should be allowed to enter and clear, if in the ballast, without paying tonnage dues.

We have the honour to be be, Sir, Your Excellency's most obedient humble Servants.

A. W. G. Rusden.
C. A. Wild.
Thos. Smith.
H. G. Pemberton.

NINGPO.

We subjoin the official correspondence in a recent *cause célèbre* at this port—The Queen v. Wadman. Readers at outports will probably be amused by its perusal. A $1 subscription is being got up among the community to pay Mr. Wadman's fine.

Ningpo, 21st Sept., 1867.

Dear Sir,—I am reluctantly compelled to call upon you in a case, which in the first place ought never to have required any interference on my part, and in the second place ought never to have occurred; I allude to Mrs. Wadman's Tailor Aloe, whose services were permanently engaged some weeks ago to work for herself and another lady, but much to the surprise of all, we find the man has been frightened into going to work at the British Consulate under severe threats. I had the man here and interrogated him myself in the presence of witnesses, when he positively stated that he went to work at the British Consulate from sheer fear, against his will, but had no alternative, having been told over and over again, that he must either work there or be shut up in the Consulate prison. You will, I am sure, now the case is thus brought before you, at once see the injustice of such a proceeding, and deliver the man up to work for those who have a prior right to his services.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) E. Wadman.

W. H. Fittock Esq.,

No. 2.

Ningpo, 21st Sept., 1867.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your letter of this date, I have to state that I am not aware the Chinese Tailor Aloe belongs to Mrs. Wadman, any more than the other members of this community; and with respect to the other allegations contained in your letter, I am given to understand that the facts are entirely the other way as regards any undue interference with the man's liberty of action. Let this be as it may, I consider it my duty to call upon you to apologise to me for the false accusations contained in your letter, and to inform you that, failing to do this, I must hold you legally responsible for having adopted them.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) W. H. Fittock.

No. 3.

Ningpo, 21st September, 1867.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your note just received I feel that I have not any thing to apologise for, or would do so at once. I simply stated to you what I believed to be my duty. The Tailor certainly *did* make excuses in the presence of myself and others, and I wished to know the truth or should not have troubled you to day with my correspondence. As to your not being aware of Aloe being Mrs. Wadman's Tailor, it is not to be wondered at, nevertheless it is tolerably well known by the older residents of Ningpo. It is now two months ago since Mrs. Wadman made a permanent agreement with him to prevent his going to Shanghai.

I am,
Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) E. Wadman.

No. 4.

Ningpo, Saturday Evening.

Dear Sir,—There is nothing in your note in reply to mine, that in my opinion can in any way justify the grave charges contained in your previous letter, and unless you see fit to afford me the apology called for, I must consider it incumbent upon me to institute proceedings against you, on behalf of the Queen, for official slander.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) W. H. Fittock.

No. 5.

Ningpo, 23rd Sept., 1867.

Dear Sir,—I am not aware of having made any false accusations or grave charges, and as to what you are pleased to call "official slander" it is a thing I am utterly unacquainted with. I cannot therefore afford you the apology you ask for I merely mentioned to you what I was told. The proceedings against me, alluded to in your last, may therefore commence at your pleasure.

It is I believe usual for any British subjects to appeal to their Consul for assistance in any difficulty, hence the object of my first addressing you on this subject.

I am,
Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) E. Wadman.

SUMMONS.

In H. B. M. Court, Ningpo,
Monday the 23rd day of Sept., 1867.

To E Wadman,—You have this day been charged before this Court on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen, for that you have made the following accusation.

"That a Chinese tailor named Aloe has been frightened into going to the British Consulate to work under severe threats," and

Whereas the said accusation is alleged to be false and injurious to Her Majesty's service.

Therefore you are hereby commanded, in her Majesty's name, to appear before this Court on Wednesday the 25th day of September, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Ningpo, to answer to the said charge against you, and to be further dealt with according to law.

By order,

Queen v Wadman.

In Her Majesty's Court at Ningpo, the 25th Sept. 1867.

(Copy) Finding.

After hearing the evidence adduced and a careful perusal of the depositions, the Court is of opinion—

1st.—That the tailor Aloe is not in the permanent employ of the defendant or any body else.

2nd.—That he is a working tailor for the public, and as such has a right to hire himself out when disengaged.

3rd.—That when he engaged himself to work at the Consulate, he had a right to do so.

4th.—That there is not a tittle of proof that he was frightened into going to the Consulate to work, under any threats whatever.

That the defendant has made himself responsible for a criminal libel, as he was clearly informed on the 21st instant, and subsequently, that the allegations contained in his letter were false and unfounded and yet he refused to withdraw them. They have now been disproved by the evidence produced in open Court, and the defendant must take the consequences. The sentence is that he pays a penalty to the Queen of ten dollars and a further sum of ten dollars and fifty cents as costs.

(Sd.) W. H. Fittock.
Judge of the Court.

No. 6.

Consulate, 26th September, 1867.

Dear Sir,—My decision in the Case Queen v. yourself was recorded yesterday and will be notified in Court as already appointed at 1 P.M. As you forced me into taking legal proceedings you must take the consequences.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) W. H. Fittock.

In Her Majesty's Court at Ningpo, the 26th day of Sept. 1867.

1.15 P.M.—One o'clock having been notified to the defendant in the above cause as the time appointed for announcing the decision of the Court and he not appearing, the above decision was publicly read in the Court

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and it was ordered that a copy of the same be served on the said Defendant.

(Sd.) W. H. Fittock,
Judge of the Court.

1.30 P.M.—The defendant having now appeared with an excuse for not appearing at the time appointed, the above decision was communicated to him.

(Sd.) W. H. Fittock,
Judge of the Court.

True copy,
(Sd.) Chris. Gardner.

Ningpo, 27th Sept., 1867.

Sir,—In handing you the $20.50 which I am fined, I beg leave to state that I do so under protest, and that you allow me to take copy of the evidence.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sd.) E. Wadman.

W. H. Fittock, Esq.,
H. M.'s Consul
Ningpo.

H. B. M. Consulate,
Ningpo, 27th Sept., 1867.

Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date handing into Court the sum of $20.50, fine and costs levied upon you on the 25th inst., but stating that you do so under protest and requesting that you be allowed to take a copy of the evidence.

In reply I have to inform you that if your object is to appeal against the decision to the Supreme Court, you will be entitled to have a copy of the evidence on complying with the conditions contained in Article XIV of the Rules of the Supreme Court and other Courts, under the order in Council of the 9th March 1865, but not otherwise.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sd.) W. H. Fittock,
H. B. M. Consul.

E. Wadman, Esq.,
Ningpo.

Law Reports.

H. B. M. BANKRUPTCY COURT.

Yokohama, September.
Before Sir E. Hornby.

Re J. R. Black.

In the course of his decision, on this case the Chief Judge said.

"In this case, which is a sad one, a very sad one and one most difficult to comprehend—unless the bankrupt had been acting in a way which I should be sorry to think he had—he appears to have been admitted a partner to a good business without any capital whatever. In that business he was to have no interest for three years, nor any interest in the plant; and yet, having no interest in his partner's business, he goes and backs the bills of people with whose business he had nothing to do, of whom he knows hardly anything. He becomes security for enormous amounts for McKechnie, puts his partner's name on the back of bills for these amounts, and gives Bills of Sale on his partner's property—pledging property in which he had no interest whatever, and which, by his Partnership Deed, he was expressly forbidden to engage in any way."

"In extenuation, he pleads that he thought as a partner, he might pledge the property for the good of the firm, but the partnership deed distinctly forbidding this, it is clear that he must have known he was either acting wrongly to his partner or wrongly to his creditors: I don't see how he can escape from that. I most sincerely hope that, throughout this painful affair, the bankrupt thought, as he says he did, that he might do what he has done. A most painful business it is indeed—not only painful to the bankrupt for the punishment I must inflict (though, as I said to the other, the bankruptcy law is in such an unsatisfactory state that it provides hardly any punishment at all) not only painful to his creditors on account of the large losses involved—but painful, besides, it is likely to be to many people in the future. For bankruptcies like these affect credit generally—hereafter merchants or other people with means will feel loath to lend their names or their money to men who really may have a fair right to expect such assistance, without making such enquiries, such investigation, as would ruin the applicant to give. I have said that I should think it difficult to believe that the bankrupt's conduct has been fraudulent—I am sure I hope I am right, but on the other hand, then, I can only characterize it as extremely foolish, utterly without discretion, and such as must draw down on him the disapprobation of the law, and I should hope the disapprobation of his own conscience. It is my duty to put the law in force, and I must do all that I can in the case. I must suspend the bankrupt's discharge for the full term of two years. It would be folly, I think, to refuse him protection during that period: I don't see what good it would do his creditors to put him in prison and deprive him of the use of the undoubted talents which he possesses."

THE MANURE NUISANCE.

The following notification, translated by the *Foochow Advertiser*, may afford a hint to Municipal Councils at other ports than Foochow.

Chao, Acting Min District Magistrate, Expectant Sub-prefect, &c., &c., issues the following Notification.

Consequent upon the receipt of a letter from the British Consul stating that an English clergyman had complained to him of the nuisance of the manure-buckets being carried constantly before his door at Ts'ang-ch'ien-wei in his magistracy, the District Magistrate published a Notification ordering the country-people to carry their buckets along the river side. This route is however, narrow and circuitous, and to compel the people to go such a long way round in this broiling hot weather would not betoken a regard for their comfort. Now in carrying their buckets filled with manure, the people are apt to drop a portion of the contents along the road, from which a disagreeable odor necessarily arises; the Magistrate has therefore received instructions from his superiors to notify the people that the buckets must all carry lids. In obedience to these directions the Magistrate hereby notifies for the information of the country-people that in future the buckets that have lids attached to them need not go the long way round, but will be allowed to pass the Ts'ang-ch'ien-wei as before, and that those who do not carry lids to their buckets will not only not be permitted to pass the Ts'ang-ch'ien-wei, but the Ti-pao will be required to inform against them, with a view to their arrest and punishment.

Let one and all reverently obey and respect this special Notification.

FORMOSA.

(Foochow Advertiser.)

Rumours have reached us within the last few days to the effect that the United States Consul at Amoy has been again exerting himself in the matter of the wreck of the *Rover*, and the murder of her crew by the savages of South Formosa. General Le Gendre is said to have obtained five hundred soldiers from the Taotai at Taiwan, and to have gone off with them to the scene of the crime. Whether this procedure be advisable or otherwise we do not profess to judge; the issue will decide. Already has a valuable life been lost, and considerable expense been incurred, and yet the savages cannot be considered as at all punished. The question then arises,—Is it possible to inflict on them a punishment so severe as to deter them from a repetition of their crimes? If it be true that several of the same tribes which occupy the Southern hills of Formosa have combined to repel the Chinese, then there cannot be much doubt that the five hundred soldiers will be simply walking into the jaws of death in the attempt to penetrate into the interior. We hope, however, that some success will attend this praiseworthy effort and that the cause of humanity will prevail. Some good has already resulted from the evil done by these savages. Formosa has become somewhat better known than it was formerly. We have now considerable information as to its products, the nature of the country, the character of the inhabitants, and the dangers of its coast. Whether this greater knowledge will lead to the island becoming again a Western possession, no one can divine. There can be no doubt, however, that any power which occupied Formosa and the Pescadore Islands would command the sea-board of a large portion of China. But would the occupation of these places pay? It is said that Formosa is not self-supporting, though formerly it was much more than that. Under better administration trade would of course thrive better, and resources would be developed which are now lying in obscurity.

THE FLOOD AT HANKOW.

(Hankow Times.)

Much surprise, and some degree of alarm, possessed the minds of the inhabitants of this uninteresting locality last week, at the sudden return and rising of the flood of waters, which after missing some of last year's unusual height, was slowly and satisfactorily disappearing. We use this last term advisedly, for even the ordinary annual inundation of this part of the valley of the Yang-tsze goes to, and comes from we know not where. To complete the difficulty of accounting for these usual and unusual phenomena, it may be added that the official guide-book to the topography of the prefecture is in the slow hands of its revisers, who are more careful to relate great gooseberry stories, than faithful in chronicling facts connected with their subject proper. To those who watched the condition of the river Han, it was evident that on September 20th at least, there was a greater turbidity and volume of its waters. On Sunday the 22nd a large body of water came rushing down in the rear of Hankow, both within and without the wall. Huts were washed away, and gardens newly planted were on Monday covered with deep water. From the commencement, although the Yang-tsze evidently participated in the flood, above the mingling of the Han with its smoother waters, the level of the lake behind the town was much higher. Gradually the inundation has nearly resumed its former height, in various degrees at different points, until the British concession has again been flooded in its low levels and unfilled allotments. As we write the water is rapidly disappearing, having shown signs of retiring since the 26th at least. Account books, broken furniture, and other debris were seen at the mouth of the Han on Friday, September 20th; and on Sunday, September 22nd, corpses were met with a little below the same point. The bodies were disgracefully rifled of silver secreted upon the persons of those who had endeavoured to save their money rather than their lives. It may be observed that there are four public institutions in Wuchang, Hanyang, and Hankow, which provide "life-boats" for the rescuing of those who are in peril by water. Ordinarily one thousand, or at the lowest eight hundred cash are paid for the saving of the living out of the water, and half as much for the recovery of each dead body. So numerous have been the corpses, that these rules have had to be suspended.

Such an event as this is evidently rare, and many speculations of a superstitious character have been put forth by the native mind, to account for the flood. Dragons, each marching at the head of some nine boa-constrictor-like creatures, and presiding over its particular stream, are confidently stated to cause all this trouble. More reliable information received on Wednesday, September 25th, conveyed the intelligence that in Shansi, in the prefecture of Han tsung-fu, there had burst forth from the ground, as from a natural Artesian well, great torrents of water, which had to come down by way of Shiang-yang-fu, Ngan-louh-fu, T'ien-men-Shien, and Nien-yang-tsow, all places in Hupeh. At Tien-men-Shien, a low district, ordinarily preserved from the usual effects of the annual freshets, and inundations, by embankments on every hand, the flood seems to have wrought its worst consequences. The dykes being soon over-topped, and the city-wall being either broken down or over-passed, the whole town was submerged. Large numbers of persons, who watched the approach of the waters, and compared it to a thick cloud approaching, were drowned, with others of the inhabitants of the district. The large mart of Fan-tseng is said to have suffered severely from the sudden influx of water, which presently seems to have been contained in, and confined to the river Han, on its nearer approach to Hankow. As it neared this place, it was spread over such a large district of level country, and was so much absorbed by the Han and Yang-tsze, that it made itself felt only in the slight addition made to the retiring annual inundation, which we have already described.

Had it come earlier, we should then have had fulfilled the prophecy of the natives, who predicted that this year would witness such an inundation as would put the last year's unusual rise far into the shade. As it is, the district has been happily preserved from any great calamity, and we may hope to be soon free from the inconveniences of our watery isolation. The account of what has been witnessed at one point, is sure to be different from that of others describing the state of things in their own locality. We have purposely described the circumstances in general terms, and shall be gratified if we have ultimately succeeded in eliciting more exact and extensive information from more competent observers of such important phenomena.

Certain embankments, with flood-gates, in the neighbourhood of Ngan-louh-fu, called Sih-tze'k'ow. (十字口) which protect the district of T'ien men, having been broken by the unusual pressure upon them, added greatly to the mischief. It would seem that there is room for still another Yu, like the engineer monarch, founder of the Shia dynasty, who shall deliver this part of the country from its annual calamities.

Whether this outburst of subterranean waters, through some fault in the strata of the Han-tsung prefecture be the actual cause of this flood, we cannot certainly affirm. It is a fact however, that some such evil has happened to the staff of Tso Kung-pao, Viceroy of Fohkien, on his way to subdue the Mahommedan insurgents in Kansuh. Truly, the "sorrows of China" are great. It is curious that this year the Yellow River is lower than usual, allowing the rebels to cross and recross at pleasure.

HONGKONG.

(China Mail.)

"The gale which commenced last evening has continued to rage with unabated fury, it seeming to have attained its utmost fury shortly after noon to-day. The heaviest gusts blew about 4 P.M.—although the major part of the damage to the Praya Wall took place between 12 and 1 P.M. Of this large portions of the coping have been washed away between Messrs. Lapraik's pier and the P. & O. office, while much havoc has been committed further to the westward. Most of the Chinese sampans and cargo boats are safely moored on the Kowloon side, as is also the Canton steamer. The Macao boat has not arrived, having, we presume, remained at her moorings. So far as we can yet learn, no important casualties have occurred amongst the shipping; one European and a few Chinese boats have foundered and a cargo boat is said to have been wrecked, but owing to the blinding rain and haze it is impossible to see the harbor, and we must wait until the gale has finished before we can furnish any reliable particulars. Several ships are, however, said to be dragging. All steamers have steam up, H.M.S. *Pelorus* being amongst them. On shore there is no disaster of importance reported, although doubtless the damage has been extensive. The West Point Reformatory has, under notice from the Police, been vacated owing to its dangerous proximity to the landslip of Sunday night, fears being now entertained for its safety even by professional men. From the appearance of the Flagstaff the Peak is suffering from an equally strong gale. Unfortunately H.E. the Governor, Lady MacDonnell and the Colonial Secretary are at the Peak, and a good joke is going the rounds on account of H. E. having the keys of the Treasury box, which has necessitated a temporary "suspension of payment" of the Colonial Government.

"The steamer *Lintin* is reported to be waterlogged and several cargo boats, amongst them that of Messrs. Morgan, Lambert & Co., have been wrecked on the stone facing of the Praya. Six ships, whose names we are unable to learn, have fouled each other, and the *Far East* was dragging when our reporter left. Several Chinese houses facing the Praya have lost their underwork and roofing, and the damage done to verandahs, etc., generally is very serious. The house of Messrs. Cama on the Praya is much damaged and further casualties are still occurring.

Mr. Holliday's Schooner-yacht *Titania* broke adrift from her moorings and got jammed under Messrs. Lapraik's wharf, where she now is with her masts only above water. The native in charge fortunately saved himself. Numbers of trees have been blown down in Queen's Road completely blocking the road way. The roofing over the city hall is again blown over into the Praya.

The *N. B. Palmer* left yesterday for Amoy, and we fear she will have met the full force of the gale.

The results of the gale have proved even more disastrous on shore than had been anticipated, though we are happy to state that the casualties amongst the shipping are less than might have been reasonably expected. To commence with the latter, the U. S. Ship *Rattler* was driven high and dry on Stonecutters' Island, and strange to say seems, except in her very awkward position, to be but slightly damaged. She has lost anchors, cables, etc., as a matter of course, but made no water during the night, despite the rough usage she encountered. A barque stated to be the *Lancaster* is ashore in Kowloon bay, and the steamer *Achilles* and the Dutch barque *Tonia* were both injured by other vessels coming into collision with them. An immense number of sampans, cargo-boats and native junks have come to grief. Bodies of Chinese were seen floating past the naval yard at an early hour this morning, but it is (as usual) impossible to arrive at any statistics of the loss of native life. The *Royal Saxon*, which vessel was not in a condition to resist so heavy a gale, commenced to leake seriously, and a gang of convicts have been kept on board her all day pumping.

DR. MACGOWAN ON JAPAN.

(New York Tribune.)

Perhaps, in the matter of education, the Yeddo Government is in advance of Satzuma. An extensive range of buildings is nearly completed at this port, which is designed as a Government school for the education of above a hundred young men, one-half through the medium of French, and the other half through the English language. The latter are to be taught by American missionaries. The necessary elementary books that have been approved by the Government bear the imprint of a religious society, and what is yet more remarkable, Bibles in English have been purchased, for use in the Government schools in Yeddo. When I first visited this country, death was the inevitable penalty to a native in whose possession a copy of the sacred Scriptures might be found. In China, on the other hand, where there has long been toleration, Christianity is expressly forbidden to be taught by the missionaries who have been engaged as teachers in the Government schools lately adopted in that country. When trampling upon a crucifix was required of the people of Japan by its rulers, I ventured to predict, from what I then noted in the Japanese character, that this would be one of the earliest of Eastern nations to accept Christianity. Already I see indications confirmatory of that opinion. Prudence, however, enjoins a degree of reserve in writing on this subject, else I should be more communicative.

A half-day's ride of 17 miles brought us at sunset to an inn at Kamakura, the ancient capital of the Siogoon, the least fatigued of the party being the betos or grooms, who, although on foot, kept up with us the entire distance. A beto or groom accompanies each horseman, and when man and horse are knocked up, the groom appears as nimble as at starting. A party of foreigners lately rode 30 miles for three successive days, accompanied by unwearied betos. These men are always tatooed, the trunk and limbs being so covered with figures in red and blue as to leave but a small portion of the cinnamon-colored integument discernible.

The modern Kamakura consists of less than 100 thatched lodges, all single-storied, save the Hotel of Ambrosial Delight, where we put up, lodging in its second story. Quilts on the matted floor, enormous quilted gowns to encase us, and bamboo pillows, formed our bed and bedding. Our host charged us for lodging—we took our provisions with us—some 60 *boos*—about $20—but then our party, counting followers, was large. Had he read in the New-York papers the amount of Mr. Low's income tax, for it was the President of the Chamber Commerce who

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footed the bill, our lodging would have proved still more expensive.

Kamakura is a place of pilgrimage from all parts of the Empire. It is celebrated for its temples and shrines. The temple buildings partake of the well-known character of those structures throughout Japan and China, which is sufficiently known. There is here a profusion of copper ornamentations, and also a *via sacra* from the vestibule of the main building to the sea, which is tabooed to all mortals save two white horses, which are supposed to carry the god by night and invisibly, to bathe in the sea, a mile distant. On either side of this narrow road is a mound faced with stone, forming a dry ditch which is lined by lofty cryptomerias. The animals are sacred, and it is popularly believed that they live on air. Our groom sacrificed to them. There is the usual lotus pond, which, at the present time, is alive with teal and duck which none durst molest. There is also a terrace which, in Summer, swarms with serpents, basking in the sun undisturbed. Early on the following morning, having completed our sight-seeing, we spent a short time in exhibiting ourselves to the amiable villagers who crowded around us, and who cried after us as we quitted them, "*Sinnara maté mionitchi.*" Good by—let us see you again to-morrow—the common valedictory in Japan. All travellers concur in representing the peasantry of this country as remarkable for friendliness toward strangers. We found them so everywhere.

A short ride from Kamakura brought us to the objective point of our journey—to Dy-boots—Great Budha—a brazen image. This majestic idol stands in a glen, which is approached through an avenue of camelias, variegated bamboos, and neatly clipped hedges. One needs to gaze upon this curious work of art for some time before he can fully realize its colossal dimensions; nor, indeed, can it be properly estimated until several men climb up the lotus petals and drapery, and seat themselves on the thumbs of the folded hands. Then its magnitude becomes fully apparent. The image is 50 feet in height, and 100 in circumference at its base, which includes the lotus corolla on which Buddha sits. It is in a sitting posture, and presents an appearance of perfect repose, and features perfectly symmetrical. It is hollow, and was cast in eight pieces and soldered together. The inside of the statue forms a temple, 30 feet long and 20 broad, containing shrines, and altars, on which offerings are placed, and candles to incense burning at all hours. The officiating priest sells amulets to pilgrims, besides granting indulgences and disposing of absolution.

BURMAH.

Burmah correspondence mentions a fact of some importance—the arrival of the French expedition from Saigon at Monè, five days' march from Mandalay. We have often pointed out that it is merely a question of time when the French, who have just completed their annexation of all Cochin China, and asserted their suzerainty over Cambodia, will take possession of the Shan country and ultimately of Upper Burmah. The Shans have again and again asked to become our subjects, and the Burmese from palace to cottage long for us to rule over them. To do so would be an evil to us, but a necessary one, and it would be cheaper than to wait till France cuts us off from Western China and the Mekong. The King of Mandalay is ready to concede a new treaty, but the case of Williams v. Calagreedy, reported by our correspondent, is only one of many which shows that, above all such questions as the reduction of duties, it is essential for the British Agent to exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction in the case of British subjects. The present state of things is scandalous and effectually arrests trade.

Now that the King of Burmah has shewn a disposition to abandon some of his pretensions, the Indian Government seems inclined to depart from its well-known policy, and to take steps for opening up that trade with China, which alone can make our occupation of Pegu profitable to the Empire, or sound as a political measure. The Viceroy, it is said, has received a proposal for a survey of the trade route between Bhamo and Yunan—an old scheme which, although it has come out in parts, he will not, it is to be hoped, view with disfavor. As we have repeatedly asserted, the bases of all our agreements with Burmah should be the free navigation of the Irrawaddy, the right to establish factories at Mandalay and Bhamo, similar to those established in various Chinese cities, and free trade with the Chinese provinces. A railway will come in good time; but in the meantime it is the extremest folly to overlook the advantages of the river, or to condemn the efforts of both Chinese and Burmese to establish a trade to a further period of suspense and Burmese tyranny. Burmah will have to be annexed, unless, indeed the English abandon Pegu, but in the meantime the Indian Government might take up the Shan question, and by arranging for the transfer of the allegiance of the Shan tribes to England, effectually prevent the advance of the French from Saigon to S. W. China. A glance at the map will show our readers that the French are singularly ill-placed at Saigon for opening a trade by the Mekong with Yunan, the upper course of the river passing through the territories of Annam, Siam, and the Shan States, subject to Burmah and Siam, besides which, it is unnavigable. On the other hand the Irrawaddy is a deeper stream; it flows through a magnificently fertile and thickly peopled valley, and it offers the shortest, as well as the easiest and readiest route between the sea and Yunan, a route which, but for the inconceivable weakness of the Government of India, and the equally inconceivable shortsightedness of the King of Burmah, would long ere this have been thronged by vessels bearing a trade, second only to that of the valley of the Ganges. By all means explore the road so long used by the Chinese, but at the same time use the full weight of English influence at Pekin and Mandalay, so as to turn the exploration to the fullest account as soon as it shall have been completed.

THE EXPEDITION TO ABYSSINIA.

(*Friend of India.*)

We may accept it as settled that an Anglo-Indian force will be sent to Abyssinia to rescue or avenge our countrymen. The Government of Bombay has been instructed by direct telegram from the India Office to collect stores and transport carriage *in case* it should be decided after all to wipe out our disgrace. This order, coupled with the tardy assurance of Lord Stanley that the captives will not be abandoned—though their long delayed deliverance may be anticipated by their death—makes it certain that an expedition will be sent. The miserable counsel of the Manchester party in the *Star*, and the half-hearted anticipations of the *Times*, as to the probability of Theodorus selling the captives to us like an Italian brigand, betray ignorance of our position in the East no less than of the history of the savage with whom we have to deal. Even were Theodorus to allow the captives to be ransomed, stern justice no less than sound policy would demand his punishment.

The authorities concerned, whether in Downing Street, Simla or Poona, are accordingly collecting information and advice from all quarters, to facilitate the march of an army to Dedra Tabor or Magdala. General Coghlan has urged on the English Cabinet that a force of not less than ten thousand men should be ready to land at Massowah in October, and that an officer should be sent there at once to buy up food and cattle. He would have at least half of the army English and divided thus—2,500 infantry, 1,800 cavalry, five batteries of horse or field artillery, a second class siege train and a mountain battery. General Durand, we believe, is of opinion that we could easily free the captives, if alive, in the course of a six months campaign but our army might have to stay two or even three years before getting clear of the country. In any case the work could be done effectually only in two years if there be no mishaps. That able "soldier-political" evidently does not contemplate a mere raid such as our correspondent *Indignation* called for volunteers to undertake, but a thorough subjugation or settlement of the country. There is much to be said for this, and if the opinion is as correct as it is general among high military and medical authorities, that a force of not less than 10,000 men in any case must be sent, then it might be well to utilise them in this way, after they had rescued the captives. But so large an army in such a country will involve a most serious organization and expense, compared with which the Persian expedition will seem trifling. It will not do to repeat our national mistake of undervaluing an enemy, and it might be necessary to send 10,000 soldiers to the coast. But as they would require at least 30,000 camp followers besides beasts of burden, half of them might surely be left behind in the transports or in the healthy hill range forty miles from the sea, until it should be proved that they were required in the interior.

That a picked force of 5,000 men would be sufficient we have been led to believe from information derived from the only man now in India who has travelled over Abyssinia and speaks its language. The present Bishop Gobat of Jerusalem first induced the Church Missionary Society to send agents to Abyssinia. In 1836 the Rev. C. H. Blumhardt and C. W. Isenberg took up their abode in Adowah, the capital of Tigré, the northern province. The former travelled over the country which lies between Adowah and a point seventy miles from Gondar. His map, the result of careful observations by watch and compass, is now before us. After studying the language for two years and becoming familiar with the people, the mission was forced to leave, owing to the combined intrigues of the Coptic and Jesuit priests. Mr. Isenberg was sent to Bombay, where he lately died, but there must be in that Presidency some of the Abyssinians whom he took with him and who would be useful as interpreters. Mr. Blumhardt is still a missionary in Kishnaghur, Bengal. He speaks and writes both the low Arabic and Amharic languages with great ease. Like most of his countrymen he is a careful and accurate observer and a mine of information on Abyssinia and its people. He gives us the following account of the present Negus Theodore, whose name is Kassai. We may premise that a Dadjazmatsh is a provincial governor, and a Ras is a prime minister or mayor of the palace who, in Abyssinian history, has generally been virtual ruler.

"Kessai is one of the numerous sons of the late Dadjazmatsh Sabagadis, Governor of the province Tigré, who in a battle with Ras Marie, near the river Taccaze, was captured, and on the 15th February 1831 beheaded at Mai Edamai. Kassai's brother, Hages, lost his life on the same occasion. Ras Marie's troops consisted of Gallas, who, when they invaded the province Amhara, were joined by Oubie's troops, son of Hailu, who was then Governor of the province of Samcen. After Sabagadis' death Ras Marie invested Oubie, as a reward for his services, with the government of all the countries formerly possessed by Sabagadis in Tigre. But Oubie had to keep up his rule by constant force of arms against the sons of Sabagadis, who endeavoured to keep possession of their father's provinces, and the result of several battles was, that the eldest son of Sabagadis, Walda Midwel, became tributary to Oubie, and was made governor of a small province in Tigre; he resided in a small town called Adegrad. However, he was not permitted to enjoy his power long, for in 1833, when on a tour through his country, he was suddenly attacked by Geber Amlak, governor of Belnat, north-east from Adowa, and was murdered. From that time another son of Sabagadis, Kassai, took the rule in hand, and this is our friend "King Theodor," with whom I have often dined in a primitive style. Oubie very often had to come down from the hills of Samcen to wage war with Kassai, who tried his utmost to become independent, so that at last the whole country of Tigre became impoverished and laid waste. About Easter 1835, Oubie marched quite unexpectedly against Kassai, besieging his stronghold in Haramad, but through the treachery of Gongul, another brother of Kassai, whom Kassai from envy had laid in irons, the fortress was taken by Oubie, and Kassai narrowly escaped with some of his followers. At the end of the year 1836, Oubie made friendship with Kassai by giving him his daughter, seven years old, in marriage. Oubie at the time of the wedding asked Kassai in a joking manner for the names of those petty chiefs who had till now assisted him carrying on the fight. Kassai foolishly mentioned the names of all friends, and consequence was that the next day all these friends of Kassai were taken prisoners and sent to Samcen. In the year 1837 Oubie gave to Kassai the greatest part of the province of Tigre; but the fighting never ceased and peace was never secured between him and Kassai, till at last the latter succeeded in capturing and imprisoning Oubie, his father-in-law (in 1853) and thus he became the chief ruler of the provinces Amhara and Tigre. Kassai then usurped the name of a king, was crowned by the Coptic Bishop of Abyssinia, Salama by name, and assumed the name of Theodore." He assumed that name, Dr. Beke tells us because a King Theodore is, according Abyssinian belief, to divide the world with the Emperor of Russia, ruling its eastern half from Jerusalem, while the Czar governs the western empire from Constantinople. The Abyssinians, however, cannot recognise in Kassai the Theodore II. of their prophecy, though this assumption of his, added to his savage bravery, is doubtless the source of his almost divine influence over his army.

So much for the antecedents of our enemy. As to the country through which he must be reached Mr. Blumhardt gives us this information. The island of Massowah is so unhealthy at all times that no army should remain there an hour. Landing at the port of Arkeko, on the mainland, there is a belt of low malarious country, stretching for forty miles to the base of the first range of hills. This is inhabited by the Danakils, and the hills by the Shohos, the first Abyssinian town in the hills being Halai. The Shohos are robber nomades. These tribes are nominally subjects of Egypt, and little or nothing is to be expected from them in the way of food or beasts of burden. The most direct route by Halai is not suitable for an army, which should take the more northerly course by Hamazeen and Dobarwa to Adowa and Amax. From Axum there are two routes to Gondar, the most southerly by Samcen, the other by Siré. Mr Blumhardt went by the former and returned by the latter with equal ease. The only difficulty is common to both—the great river Taccaze must be crossed. During the rainy season, which is the same as in India, it forms the mightiest feeder of Bruce's Nile. But it subsides with a singular rapidity, due to the declivity of its channel. Mr. Blumhardt easily forded it in April, but in December an army would probably require pontoons or a temporary bridge. The valley is so malarious that to spend a night in it is death, so that the troops must be hurried over between sunrise and sunset. The other streams are of little account in the dry season. Except in this valley and on the coast, the scenery and climate are alike glorious, being truly Swiss in their character. At the altitude of 7,000 or 8000 feet, which will not be exceeded by the troops, the cold is by no means so severe as is generally supposed, Mr. Blumhardt travelled at the rate of 12 or 13 miles a day, and he estimates the distance from Massowah to Gondar at from 350 to 400 miles.

The people and the country are alike in a most primitive state. Christianity in Abyssinia consists in wearing a thread of blue silk and occasionally dancing in, or adoring the threshhold of, the tomb-like structures which they call churches. Their priests are set apart in boyhood and can neither read nor write, their whole training being confined to the chaunting of the Coptic psalms. The fertility of the country is amazing, but much of it lies waste. The scanty population show few signs of property, such is the oppression of the petty chiefs who, not content with the recognised land-tax, plunder the peasantry. The chiefs are so treacherous even to each other, and the people are such liars, that even if they promised assistance against their common enemy, Theodorus, they could not be depended on. The grain of the country is Teif, a sort of oatmeal like canary seed in its raw state. There is no rice. Wheat and barley are sometimes grown, and whole plateaux are splendidly fitted for cotton. A pea like grain is abundant. Beasts of burden are very scarce—camels are used by the regular carriers to the coast, and bullocks, mules, and donkeys by the peasantry. The lower classes drink a thick beer, but the liquor which Theodore forces the German artisan missionaries to make for him, and with which he is killing himself, is an agreeable strong spirit made from honey, which is used instead of sugar. The disease of the country is tapeworm, from which every foreigner suffers. The natives use the Kosso flower as a medicine for it. Our force should take such articles for barter as the blue silk of which fez tassles are made, tobacco and snuff, needles, beads, red saloo cloth and red saddle skins. There are no nails in the country. The current and only legal coin is Maria Theresa dollars and even they must be marked in a certain way. Theodorus has got a considerable number of muskets from English and French dealers, and the German artisans make powder for him. But the mass of the people are armed only with a two-edged sword like a sickle, spears and shields.

From all this it will be seen that our army must take everything with it, and form depots at fixed intervals between the coast and Gondar. Hence the importance of reducing it, by a system of selection, to the smallest possible number, while at the same time maintaining a sufficient reserve. Colonel Merewether has collected such information as will enable Government to say whether, as seems to us, ten thousand fighting men involving three times that strength of followers with beasts of burden, are not too many to accomplish what 440 Portuguese did in very similar circumstances. Only last April Consul Cameron wrote that 2,000 filibusters could conquer the country and 3,000 regulars could hold and settle it. Theodore's army then was only 5,000 strong. We should not and cannot, as has been suggested, divert to this expedition the troops on their way to and from Bombay and Suez. Regiments on their way home are reduced in numbers and strength; those on their way out have not been seasoned, in both cases the trouble and risk of fitting them into an expedition prepared at Bombay would be too great. Our conclusion is that, if there is to be a raid and rescue only 5,000 picked men would do the work. If an army of 10,000 is to be sent let us settle Abyssinia while we are at it.

LIST OF SILK SHIPPERS.

From 1st June to 5th Oct., 1867.

	S'ton & M'slles.
Adamson, W. R., and Co.,	660
Barnet, Geo, and Co.,	996
Birley, Worthington and Co.,	290
Blain, Tate and Co.,	...
Borneo Company, (Limited)	...
Bourjau, Hubener and Co.,	281
Bovet, Brothers and Co.,	292
Bower, Hanbury, and Co.,	1,966
Bradwell, Bloor and Co.,	...
Brand, Monro and Co.,	1,610
Carter and Co.,	1,199
Chapman, King and Co.,	89
Coutts and Co.,	...
Cumine and Co.,	116
Dow and Co. & J. H. Wright	615
Gamwell, F. R.,	543
Gibb, Livingston and Co.,	603
Gilman and Co.,	951
Glover and Co.,	...
Gutschow and Co.,	176
Heard, Augustine, and Co.,	326
Hogg, Brothers,	512
Holdsworth, E.,	10
Holliday, Wise and Co.,	191
Jardine, Matheson and Co.,	370
Jarvie, John, and Co.,	218
Meynard and Co.,	112
Milsom and Tod,	591
Nachtrieb, A., and Co.	30
Olyphant and Co.,	...
Overweg and Co.,	192
Petrocochino and Co.,	165
Pustau, Wm. and Co.,	402
Primrose and Co.,	565
Reid and Co.,	...
Reiss and Co.,	354
Reme and Co.,	59
Rothwell, Love and Co.,	10
Russell and Co.,	680
Sassoon, David, Sons and Co.,	383
Schoibler Matthai and Co.,	995
Shaw, Brothers and Co.,	387
Siemssen and Co.,	335
Skeggs and Co.,	502
Smith, J. M., and Co.,	39
Textor and Co.,	960
Thorie and Co.,	70
Thorne, Brothers and Co.,	...
Trautmann and Co.,	160
Turner and Co.,	...
Wilkinson, Alfred, and Co.,	...
White, F. G.,	93
Miscellaneous	510
Total Bales	19,608

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Shanghai Tea, Silk, Cotton and Opium Returns for Season Commencing June 1, 1867.

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Souchong.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as last Report			222,322.01	196.68	3.09	212,100.31	1,313.83	311.37	14,307.87	1,759.08	769.89	5,734.19	10,261.59	34,447.82
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	222,322.01	196.68	3.09	212,100.31	1,313.83	311.37	14,307.87	1,759.08	769.89	5,734.19	10,261.59	34,447.82

TO UNITED STATES.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Oolong.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Sorts.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as last Report			..	..	..	..	22.12	..	..	61.50	..	..	..	83.62
Ousuri	Oct. 7	New York	..	..	..	..	..	2,097.46	117.29	..	207.81	477.57	468.32	3,368.45
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	..	..	..	22.12	2,097.46	117.29	61.50	207.81	477.57	468.32	3,452.07

TO HONGKONG AND COAST PORTS.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Sorts.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as last Report			4,921.04	..	14,896.65	19,817.69	..	96.03	874.65	253.00	259.18	..	99.01	1,599.87
Thales	Oct. 5	Hongkong	..	..	..	..	..	..	156.06	..	..	..	..	156.06
Suwo-Nada	,, 7	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	135.62	..	..	..	..	135.62
Seechuen	,, 8	Tientsin	..	..	4,016.35	4,016.35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ying-tze-fei	,, 8	Do.	..	..	186.30	186.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	4,921.04	..	19,099.30	24,020.34	..	96.03	1,166.33	253.00	259.18	..	99.01	1,891.55

SILK.

	To Great Britain.	To Marseilles.	To America.	To Hongkong & Coast Ports.	Total China.	Japan Transhipped.	Grand Total.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Total as per last Report	14317	4003	162	252	20348	1899	22247
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	14317	4003	162	525	20348	1899	22247

COTTON.

Ship.	Cleared.	Hongkong.			Coast Ports.			Japan.			Total.
		Export.	Re-export.	Trans-shipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Trans-shipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Trans-shipped.	Piculs.
Total as last Report		92.40	..	290	7,232.10	..	..	4,193.15	..	..	11,807.65
Marie Therese	Oct. 8	..	..	..	15.60	..	..	..	..	..	15.60
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		92.40	..	290	7,247.70	..	..	4,193.15	..	..	11,823.25

OPIUM

OPIUM RETURN FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 5TH, 1867.

IMPORTED.

	Malwa.		Patna.		Benares.		Persian.	
	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	338	338.00	70	84.00	76	91.20	..	..
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	57	57.00	2	2.40	..	..	..	..
Imported direct to the shore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	395	395.00	72	86.40	76	91.20	..	..
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	21	21.00	79	94.80	47	56.40	2	2.00

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chinkiang.		Kiukiang.		Hankow.		Chefoo.		Tientsin.		Newchwang.		Ningpo.		Nagasaki.		Total.	
	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.
Malwa	83½	83.50	22	22.00	87	87.00	63	63.00	159	159.00	15	15.00	116	116.00	..	..	539½	539.50
Patna	1	1.20	..	..	..	..	2	2.40	..	..	3	3.00	5	6.00	..	..	11	13.20
Benares	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3.60	..	..	..	..	17	20.40	..	..	20	24.00
Persian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4.00	..	..	4	4.00
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	84½	84.70	22	22.00	87	87.00	68	69.00	159	159.00	18	18.00	136	146.40	..	..	574½	580.70

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SHANGHAI, OCTOBER 12, 1867.

IMPORTS.

THE short period that has elapsed since our last, leaves but little to record. The *Tyburnia*, from London arrived on the 8th, allaying the fears that had been entertained for her safety. From Cardiff we have the *Felix Mendlesohn*, *Hand Hermann Doctor* from Sydney, and the *Ella Gladstone* from Newcastle N!S.W', all coal laden.

SOFT GOODS.—There has been rather more doing in cotton goods of a class, but generally the market continues extremely inanimate.

GREY SHIRTINGS.—There is little change in prices, but the demand has been more active, resulting in the settlement, yesterday, of some 25 *a* 30,0000 pieces at a shade over last quotations for ordinary chops; Eagles are not so much sought for, and suffer relatively in value.

T.-CLOTHS—WHITE SHIRTINGS—FANCY GOODS — WOOLLEN.—Inactive and nothing of interest to chronicle.

METALS.—The *Tyburnia* has increased stocks of Iron and Lead, but only to a moderate extent and the market remains without change.

COALS.—No change, sales to some extent from godown have been made of English Coals.

Cardiff, from ships' side		Tls. 14 *a* 15	sale.
North Wales	"	" 14.00	nominal.
English	" from Godown	" 13	sales.
Anthracite	"	" 13	nominal.
Sydney	"	" *a* 10	"
Japan	"	" 6.50 *a* 7.00	Sales.
Formosa	"	" 6	nominal.

SUGAR.—A few small sales of White only reported; Brown, no sellers.

SANDAL WOOD.—No change.

SAPAN WOOD.—None in stock.

RICE.—Continues to be shipped to the North.

TIN.—Tls. 18.50.

LAND & HOUSES.—A property in Hankow consisting of an 8-roomed House, Godowns, Outhouses, Stables, &c., the cost of which some very few years since was over Tls. 20,000, was sold on this market a few days back for Tls. 5,500.

QUOTATIONS, DUTY PAID, IN SHANGHAI SYCEE.

		T.m.c.		T.m.c.
GREY SHIRTINGS—				
7 lbs.	₱ pc.	2.2.5 to		2.3.0
8¼ to 8½ lbs.	"	2.5.5 "		2.6.0
9 to 9½ lbs.	"	2.8.0 "		3.5.0
WHITE SHIRTINGS,	"	..... "		.....
56 Reed	"	2.3.0 "		2.3.5
60 "	"	2.7.0 "		2.9.0
64 "	"	2.5.5 "		2.6.5
66 "	"	2.7.0 "		2.9.0
AMERICAN DRILLS, 40 yds.	"	4.2.0 "		4.3.0
AMERICAN JEANS, 30 yds.	"	4.2.5 "		4.5.0
AMERICAN SHEETINGS, 40yds.	"	4.2.5 "		4.5.0
ENGLISH DRILLS, 40 yds.	"	4.0.0 "		4.2.0
T-CLOTHS—				
6 to 7 lbs.	"	1.6.5 "		2.2.0
8 to 8¼ lbs.	"	2.7.0 "		2.8.0
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	₱ doz.	0.7.0 "		0.8.0
SPOTTED SHIRTINGS—				
White, 40 yds.	₱ pc.	2.7.0 "		.....
Dyed, Assorted	"	2.7.0 "		2.9.0
BROCADES—				
White, 40 yds.	"	2.6.0 "		2.6.5
Dyed, Assorted	"	3.0.0 "		3.1.0
DAMASKS, Assorted, 40 yds.	"	5.0.0 "		5.6.0
CHINTZ—				
Assorted, 28 yds.	"	1.7.5 "		2.2.5
Blue	"	1.6.0 "		1.7.0
Brown	"	2.2.0 "		.....
TURKEY REDS, 24 yds.	"	2.5.0 "		2.8.0
VELVETS—				
Black, 22 in.	₱ yd.	0.2.2 "		0.2.3
Blue, 22 in.	"	0.2.1 "		0.2.2
VELVETEENS—				
Black, 18 in.	"	0.1.5 "		0.1.6
26 in.	"	0.2.3 "		0.2.4½
CAMLETS, English—				
S, 56 yds.	₱ p.	13 2.5 "		.....
S S	"	12.0.0 "		13.0.0
S S S	"	10.0.0 "		.....
LONG ELLS—				
Scarlet, 24 yds.	"	7.1.5 "		.....
Assorted	"	7.1.0 "		.....
LASTINGS, 30 yds.	"	10.0.0 "		12.5.0
CRAPE LASTINGS, 30 yds.	"	5.0.0 "		9.0.0
CRAPE LUSTRES	"	4.2.0 "		5.1.0
ORLEANS—				
Figured, 30 yds.	"	4.2.0 "		4.8.0
Plain, 30 yds.	"	4.7.0 "		.....
IRON—				
Flat and Round	₱ pl.	2.7.0 "		2.7.5
Nail Rod	"	2.8.0 "		2.8.5
Hoop	"	2.5.0 "		2.6.0

		T.m.c.		T.m.c.
LEAD	₱ pl.	4.8.0 to		5.1.0
TIN PLATES	₱ box	6.0.0 "		6.4.0
STEEL	₱ tub	4.4.0 "		.....
FLINTS	₱ pl.	1.0.0 "		.....
WINDOW GLASS	₱ box	3.4.0 "		.....
PEPPER—				
Black	₱ pl.	5.5.0 "		5.6.0
White	"	9.0.0 "		10.0.0
BETEL NUT—				
Cochin China		2.8.0 "		3.2.0
Singapore	"	2.4.0 "		2.6.0
RATTANS—				
Straits, common	"	2.3.0 "		2.6.0
Banjermassing	"	4.1.0 "		4.5.0
SAPAN WOOD—				
3 pieces weighing 1 picul	"	2.5.0 "		2.7.0
6 *a* 7 " "	"	2.1.0 "		2.3.0
SANDAL WOOD—				
South Sea Island	"	3.4.0 "		3.6.0
Malabar	"	12.0.0 "		12.5.0
MANGROVE BARK—				
Singapore and Penang	"	0.8.0 "		0.9.0
Siam	"	1.0.0 "		1.1.0
TIN—				
Straits	"	18.0.0 "		18.5.0
Malacca	"	19.0.0 "		19.5.0
RICE—				
Arracan and Rangoon	"	1.3.0 "		1.4.0
Siam, Cargo	"	1.2.0 "		1.3.0
good to finest white	"	1.3.0 "		1.5.0
Saigon	"	0.9.0 "		1.3.0
Bengal, com. to middling	"	1.0.5 "		1.1.5
good to fine	"	1.3.5 "		1.5.5
SUGAR—				
Black, Swatow and Amoy	"	2.9.0 "		3.2.0
Formosa	"	2.7.0 "		3.3.0
Brown, Hainan	"	3.2.0 "		3.4.0
Formosa & Amoy	"	3.4.0 "		3.7.0
Swatow	"	2.6.0 "		2.7.0
Canton	"	2.8.0 "		3.8.0
Manila	"	2.4.0 "		3.4.0
White, common to fair	"	4.0.0 "		4.4.0
medium	"	4.8.0 "		5.2.0
fine to finest	"	6.0.0 "		6.4.0
COALS—				
English	₱ ton	13.0.0 "		.....
American Anthracite	"	13.0.0 "		.....
Sydney	"	10.0.0 "		10.5.0
Japan	"	6.0.0 "		7.0.0

EXPORTS.

BLACK TEAS.—There has been a fair demand for Congous since the mail left, 6,500 chests having found buyers at Tls. 16 for Hohows, 17½ *a* 17¾ for Oonams, and 18½ *a* 24 for common to good Ningchows and Oopacks. Prices are rather firmer; holders shewing no anxiety to realise their teas, although many of them have been stored for three or four months, by which their cost is considerably increased. Arrivals have been small and the stock is estimated at about 28,000 chests. The *Douglas Castle* and *Weymouth* have cleared for London.

GREEN TEAS.—American buyers have been holding off rather the past few days, owing to the market being almost cleared of fine Teas. The arrival of several well-known chops is reported this morning, and Teamen who have been asking extreme rates for the two or three chops here, may now come down in their demands. Settlements have been 7,900 ½-chests Fychow, Teenkai and Moyune at Tls. 31 to 40 per picul, prices shewing no change on last quotations. No Pingsueys have been settled. Supplies have come in freely and the Stock comprises about 40,000 packages. The *Ousuri* and *Amicus* have sailed for New York with 449,127 lbs. and 642,160 lbs, respectively. The other vessels loading for New York will probably await the change of the monsoon on the 21st instant.

SILK.—SINCE the departure of last mail, no transactions have taken place;—there is however, some little enquiry for America, for the *Costa Rica* to leave on the 17th instant. Foreigners generally are expecting a further decline in prices, which the natives naturally object to submit to at present. The unsold stock is estimated at about 4,000 *a* 5,000 bales.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

There is no change whatever and nothing to report, no business having been done since the departure of the Mail.

On London	Bank Rate, sight	5s. 11½d.	per Tael.
	Bank Bills, 4 months' sight	6s. 1½d.	
	Credits, " "	6s. 2½d.	
	Documentary and other Bills, 4 months' sight	6s. 2½d.	
On Paris—Credits, 4 months' sight Bank		fcs. 7.82½	
Documentary, 4 months' sight		fcs. 7.82½	
On Calcutta—Bank Bills, 3 days' sight		Rs. 304 per 100 Taels.	
On Bombay— " " "		Rs. 303 " "	
On Hongkong—Bank Bills, 3 days' sight		28¼ per cent discount.	
" Private, 15 days' sight		29 " "	

BULLION;—

GOLD BARS.—Pekin, 98 touch, Tls. 166 per 10 Taels Shanghai weight.

BAR SILVER.—111.4 Shanghai Taels, per 100 Taels Canton weight.

MEXICAN DOLLARS.—72.5.0.

CAROLUS DOLLARS.—74.5.0.

COPPER CASH.—1,430 per Tael.

TIENTSIN, OCTOBER 5, 1867.

GREY SHIRTINGS,—			
7 lb. per piece	Tls.	2.2.0	
8¼ " "	"	2.4.5 *a* 2.4.8	
8½ " "	"	2.5.5	
9 " "	"	2.6.5	
WHITE SHIRTINGS,—			
reed 56 per piece	Tls.	2.1.0	
" 60 "	"	2.2.0	
" 64 "	"	2.4.0	
" 66 "	"	2.5.0	
T-CLOTH, 24 yards,—			
6 lb. per piece	Tls.	1.9.0	
7 lb. "	"	2.0.0	
AMERICAN DRILLS,—			
40 yards	Tls.	4.0.0 *a* 4.2.0	
30 yards	Tls.	3.9.0	
ENGLISH DRILLS,—			
40 yards	Tls.	3.4.0	
30 "	"	2.5.0	
CRAPE LASTINGS, per piece	"	4.0.0 *a* 5.2.0	
DIMITIES "	"	2.1.0	
FIGURED ORLEANS, "	"	4.4.0	
Plain "	"	4.0.0 *a* 4.2.0	

SPANISH STRIPES,—			
assorted	Tls.	0.5.2 *a* 0.6.0	
Scarlet	"	0.7.5	
CAMLETS, SS Scarlet "	"	14.0.0	
assorted " "	"	12.5.0	
LEAD, per picul	"	5.5.0	
STEEL, per picul	"	5.2.0	
TIN PLATES, per box	"	7.0.0	
WINDOW GLASS,—			
English per box	"	3.5.0	
other kinds "	"	2.6.0 *a* 2.8.0	
OPIUM,—			
Malwa, per picul	Tls.	565. *a* 570.0.0	
Patna, per chest	"	470. *a* 480.0.0	
Persian, per picul	"	480.0.0	
EXPORTS.			
COTTON, per Custom's picul	Tls.	14.5.0	
GOLD,	"	15.5.2	
GOLD LEAF	"	15.8.0	

CHEFOO, OCTOBER 8, 1867.

IMPORTS.			
GREY SHIRTINGS,—			
9 lbs. per piece	Tls.		
8-6 " "	"		
8-4 " "	"	2.6.0	
WHITE SHIRTINGS. 64 reed	"	2.7.0	
66 "	"		
DYED BROCADES per piece	"	3.4.0	
WHITE Do. "	"		
DYED SPOTS "	"	3.1.0	
WHITE DO. "	"		
T-CLOTHS, 5½ catties "	"	2.2.0	
TURKEY RED CLOTHS "	"	2.7.5	
ENGLISH DRILLS,—			
40 yards, No. 1 per piece	Tls.	4.6.0	
Do. 2 "	"		
30 Do. 1 "	"		
Do. 2 "	"		
FIGURED ORLEANS "	"	4.8.0	
DARK BLUE CAMLETS "	"	14.0.0	
SCARLET LONG ELLS "	"		
CHINTZ, Assorted "	"		
Scarlet "	"		
SPANISH STRIPES,—			
Scarlet per yard	Tls.		
QUICKSILVER,—			
per bot. of 56 catties	"		
IRON BAR, No. 1 per 97 cat.	"	3.2.0	
No. 2	"		
IRON ROUND, No. 1	"	3.0.0	
No. 2	"		
LEAD, large Bar	"		
small "	"		
STEEL, tubs	"		

SUGAR, Canton White,			
No. 1 per 124 cat.	Tls.	7.0.0	
No. 2 "	"	6.2.0	
Canton Brown,			
No. 1 "	"	4.1.0	
No. 2 "	"		
Swatow Brown "	"	4.1.0	
SAPANWOOD per 97 cat.	"	2.0.0	
BLACK PEPPER "	"	5.3.0	
SEAWEED, Japan "	"		
Passier "	"	1.9.5	
ISINGLASS "	"		
LIQUORICE "	"		
EXPORTS.			
COTTON per 97 cat.	Tls.	13.6.0	
VERMICELLI, No. 1 "	"	5.5.0	
No. 2 "	"		
DATES, Black, No. 1 "	"	2.2.0	
No. 2 "	"		
Red " "	"		
BEANS,—			
small Green per 360 cat.	Tls.	6.3.0	
large Do. per 330 cat.	"	4.2.0	
Yellow " "	"	4.4.0	
Black "	"	4.2.0	
BEAN CAKE per 90 cat.	"	0.8.5	
BEAN OIL per 97 cat.	"	4.4.0	
OPIUM, Malwa per 100 cat.	"	570.0.0	
Benares "	"		

Tonnage in good demand.

NOTE.—A Chefoo Tael is worth nearly 5 per cent more than a Shanghai Tael

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL

SHARES AND STOCKS.

Banks.	Shares	Paid up.	Latest Quotn	Dividend.
	£	£	£	£
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	20	20	..	13 p.c.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	20	20	20½	5 p.c.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	25	25	27	6 p.c.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	$125	125	124	12 p.c
Oriental Bank Corporation,	25	25	42	12 p.c.

COMMERCIAL COS.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	
Shanghai Dock Co.	500	500	135	6 p.c.
Shanghai Club	400	400	Nil.	None.
Shanghai Gas Co.	100	100	60	"
Hongque Wharf Co.	1,000	1,000	51	"
Shanghai Wharf Co.	1,000	1,000	50	"
Shanghai S. N. Co.	1,000	1,000	925	8 p.c.
S. Tug & Lighter Co.	850	850	25	None.
Shanghai Horse Bazaar,	50	50	0.75	"
French Gas Co.	50	50	45	"
China Fire Insurance Co.	5,000	500	800	10 p.c.
North-China Insurance Co.	5,000	1,000	1,500	..

WELLINGTON
KNIFE POLISH,
SURPASSES ALL OTHER ARTICLES FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING CUTLERY, ETC.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Emery, Black Lead, Cabinet Glass Paper, Emery and Glass Cloth,
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE-BOARDS,
Silversmiths Soap
For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro Plate, Plate Glass, &c.
SCOTCH, FRENCH, LONDON RUSSIAN, AND OTHER GLUES.

WELLINGTON MILLS,
Blackfriars Road, London, S.
May 1, 1866.

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CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution Against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper,* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. 19ja 1868 2044.

Three Prize Medals. Paris 1867.

No. 1.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &C.

FREE FROM ADULTERATION, MANUFACTURED BY

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

Purveyors to the Queen,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S

well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

17my 3066 May 18th, 1867.

No. 1. **MAGENTA.**

"JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES FOR THE PEOPLE."

ARE undoubtedly the most useful article ever offered to the public. Any one can use them, anything can be dyed with them in a few minutes without soiling the hands. In England "Judson's Dyes" are as "Household Words." Articles of Clothing that have been put aside as faded and useless, may be made nearly equal to new, by merely following the simple directions appended to each bottle of Dye.

NAMES OF COLOURS.

Magenta, Mauve, Violet, Scarlet, Green, Blue, Pink, Crimson, Brown, Canary, Orange, Black.

PRICE:—Small bottles, 6*d.* Large bottles, 1*s.* 6*d.* each.

May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world, or Wholesale of

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,

LONDON.

And all Merchants. Liberal discount to Dealers.

N.B.—A small bottle of colour will dye 12 yards of bonnet Ribbon.

*** See that you get "Judson's Simple Dyes."

21de-67 1773 o-a-f December 22nd, 1866.

TUPPER & CO.

Manufacturers of

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, IRON ROOFING, SHEDS, BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, &c., &c.

61 A, MOORGATE STREET, *London,* E.C.

21de 67 1774 Shanghai, 22nd Dec. 1866.

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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THIS Medicine is universally admitted to be the most efficacious remedy known to the world. No preparation is so suitable to the Climate of India as this fine and invigorating Medicine. It is particularly adapted to the Constitution of European Ladies, as it is never failing in its effects in all diseases peculiar to Females, while those who are attenuated by the debilitating effects of the Indian Climate will find in this wonderful remedy a kind of Talisman whereby they may insure a restoration to robust health.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

THE science of Medicine has never before produced any remedy that can be compared to this wonderful Ointment, as it cures after all other means have failed, all old wounds, sores, ulcers, and also the most inveterate skin diseases peculiar to the Indian Climate. It is the true friend of the Soldier and Civilian, as certain old sores can be removed by it that cannot be conquered by any other treatment.

20se-68 749 Shanghai, Sept. 20th, 1867.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

FOR Thirty Years the Medical Profession have approved of this pure solutions a the best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Gout, and Indigestion,

And as a mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for ladies and children. When combined with their

Acidulated Lemon Syrup

It forms a most agreeable effervescing draught, which is both a gentle aperient and grateful febrifuge.

In hot seasons and hot climates the *regular* use of this simple remedy has been found highly beneficial.

IT IS PREPARED BY

DINNEFORD & Co.,

Chemists, &c.

172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

Sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

AGENTS in Shanghai Messrs. WATSON, CLEAVE & Co.

CAUTION.—See that "DINNEFORD & Co." is on each bottle and red label over the cork.

21de-67 1771 December 22nd, 1866.

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FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS

suitable for all parts of the World. Their stocks consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

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BINOCULARS FOR SEA OR FIELD

LIGHT MOUNTS FOR INDIA.

NAVAL OFFICERS

MILITARY OFFICERS

RIFLEMEN and

DEER STALKERS USE

BURROW'S GLASSES, MALVERN.

INDIA MOUNTS, £3. 13s. 6d., £6. 6s., and £8. 8s. ALUMINIUM £10. 10s., £14. 14s., and £18. 18s.

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*** See Name and Address on the Glasses.

18se-68 826 September 28th, 1867.

SHANGHAI RIFLE CLUB.

THE Rifle Range is now open for private practice, which will be conducted as follows:—

FIRST CLASS—Mondays and Wednesdays.

SECOND CLASS—Tuesdays and Fridays.

THIRD CLASS—Thursdays and Saturdays.

The first monthly competition will take place on Monday, the 11th November, at which the following Prizes will be offered.

1.—Match Rifle Prize.

700, 800, & 900 yards; 7 shots at each range. Entrance $1.

2.—Military Rifle Prize.

200, 400, & 600 yards; 7 shots at each range. Entrance $1.

3.—Handicap Sweepstakes

of $2 each, open to both Military and Match Rifles. The highest score to receive 50 per cent, second 25 per cent, and 25 per cent to go to the Club. 300 and 500 yards; 10 shots at each range. The winner of the Military, or Match Rifle Prize to allow 5 points, or if of both 7 points. Match Rifles to allow 7 points. The following prize winners of the Volunteer Corps will be handicapped as under:—

W. Kidner to allow 5 points, F. Evans 5, W. Pearson 4, P. Maclean 3, J. Kidner 2, C. W. de St. Croix 2, E. Milsom 1.

There will be pool firing afterwards at 500 yards, at ¼ dollar per shot, 25 per cent to go to the Club, the remainder to be divided among the Bull's Eyes, those made by Military Rifles taking two shares each and those by Match Rifles one share each.

The Match Rifle competition will commence at 1 o'clock, and that for Military Rifles at 2 P.M.

Entrances can be made on the ground.

WALTER PEARSON,
Hon. Secy. & Treas.

Shanghai, 11th October, 1867.

By Royal Command

STEEL PEN MAKER TO THE QUEEN.

JOSEPH GILLOTT,

VICTORIA WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

RESPECTFULLY directs the attention of the Commercial Public, and of all who use STEEL PENS, to the incomparable Excellence of his Productions, which, for Quality of Material, Easy Action, and Great Durability, will Insure Universal Preference.

Every Packet bears the Fac-simile of his Signature,

They can be obtained Retail of every Dealer in the World; wholesale at the Works, Graham Street, Birmingham; and at the Branch Establishments, 91, John Street, New York; and 37, Gracechurch Street, London. [23no 1511—67

SILVER MEDAL.
PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.

PEPSINE.

MORSON'S PEPSINE WINE, LOZENGES, & GLOBULES,

THESE preparations are prefect palatable forms for administering this popular remedy for weak disgestion. In bottles and boxes, from 2s.

Pancreatic Emulsion

in 4 and 8 oz. bottles.

SACCHARATED WHEAT PHOSPHATES,

Introduced by Dr. TILBURY FOX, Dietetic preparation, supplying an importan deficiency in the food of Invalids and Children, in packets.

GELATINE & CREOSOTE (Morson's.)

PURE CHEMICALS AND LATEST PREPARATIONS.

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T. MORSON & SON,

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Orders to be made payable through Agents, or by English drafts.

Shipping Orders Carefully Packed.

AGENTS,—*Shanghai*—J. LLEWELLYN & Co.

30se-68 825 September 28th, 1867.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

FREDERICK JOYCE & CO.

INVITE the attention of Sportsmen to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout India and the Colonies.

Patent Waterproof Percussion Caps, Treble Waterproof Central Fire do.

Chemically-prepared Cloth, Felt, and Paper, Waddings, Cartridge Cases for Breech-loading Guns, and Wire Cartridges for Killing Game at long distances.

Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & CO.,

Patentees and Manufacturers,

57, Upper Thames Street, London, Contractors to Her Majesty's War Department

o-a-f 442 16ma 11th Augt, 1867.

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THERMOMETER—SHANGHAI.

DATE.	1867. Day. Max.	1867. Night. Min.	1866. Day. Max.	1866. Night. Min.
Sept. 28	77	71	74	70
„ 29	80	71	74	70
„ 30	79	72	74	68
Oct. 1	80	73	72	68
„ 2	79	72	74	70
„ 3	81	71	74	69
„ 4	76	60	74	66
„ 5	68	60	74	66
„ 6	74	62	72	66
„ 7	70	56	70	66
„ 8	69	60	70	66
„ 9	70	63	72	64
„ 10	74	65	73	65
„ 11	79	66	75	64

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SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(SINCE REPORT PER LAST MAIL.)

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Oct. 8	Shelburne	Br baq	372	Lowe	Hakodadi	Sept. 17	Sea Weed	
... 8	Fe-loong	Br str	260	Pritchard	Nagasaki	Oct. 5	General	T. Kroes and Co
... 8	Erl King	Br str	1044	Pinel	Hongkong	... 4	do	Augustine Heard and Co
... 8	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	... 7	Sundries	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 8	Sunda	Br str	1260	Soames	Yokohama	... 2	General	P. & O. Co
... 8	Minnie	Br baq	407	Black	Nagasaki	... 2	Coals	Glover and Co
... 8	Tyburnia	Br sh	962	Stephens	London	May 19	General	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 8	Fusi-Yama	Br str	710	Callaghan	Fuchau	Oct. 6	do	Glover and Co
... 9	Island Queen	Br str	130	McFarlaw	Fuchau	... 5	do	Trautmann and Co
... 9	Kiang-loong	Am str	945	West	Hankow	... 6	do	Russell and Co
... 9	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	... 8	do	Russell and Co
... 9	Anne Porter	Br bg	238	Irving	Nagasaki	... 2	do	Holliday, Wise and Co
... 9	Catharina	Prus baq	340	Molsen	Nagasaki	... 3	do	H. A. Holcomb
... 9	Felix Mendelssohn	Prus sh			Cardiff		Coals	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 10	Hermann Doctor	Bre sh	624	Greve	Sydney		do	Frazar and Co
... 10	Etha Rickmers	Prus sh	1059	Davidsen	Hakodadi	Sept. 19	Ballast	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 10	Express	Fr str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Oct. 9	Sundries	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 10	Pluto	Chi str	170	Pike	Nanking	... 6		Chinese Government
... 11	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	... 10	do	Russell and Co
... 11	Manchu	Am str	803	Clark	Tientsin v. Chefoo	... 6	General	Russell and Co
... 11	Chinslim	Prus sch	178		Nagasaki	... 5	do	
... 11	Ella Gladstone	Br bg	228	Burk	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Aug. 15	Coals	Order
... 11	Santa Anna	Sp baq	402		Manila	Sept. 10	General	Phillips, Moore and Co
... 11	Anna Kimball	Am sh	832	Williams	Fuchau	Oct. 2	Poles	Augustine Heard and Co
... 11	Fire Queen	Am str	1133	Gray	Hankow	... —	Sundries	Russell and Co
... 11	Salacia	Br baq	424		Fuchau	Sept. 12	Ballast	Gilman and Co

DEPARTURES.

FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Dispatched by.
Oct. 8	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 8	Onsuri	Br baq	363	Paton	New York	Teas	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 8	Caduceus	Br sh	1006	Irwin	Manila	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 8	Phase	Fr str	711	Hinstin	Yokohama	General	Messageries Imperiales
... 8	Maria Therese	Fr baq	502	Bonnefon	Fuchau	Cotton, etc.	J. S. Baron
... 9	Hirado	Br str	1630	McQueen	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
... 9	Ying-tze-fei	Br str	315	Drage	Chefoo & Tientsin	Tea, &c.	Trautmann and Co
... 9	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 9	Sunda	Br str	1260	Soames	Hongkong	Tea, etc.	P. O. & Co
... 9	Lamont	Br str	774	Spencer	Tientsin v. Chefoo	do	Russell and Co
... 9	Caller-Ou	Br sh	674	Jouss	Fuchau	Ballast	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 9	Hotspur	Br baq	522	Corrigall	Fuchau	do	A. R. Tilby and Co
... 9	Salamander	Prus baq	324	Dellefsend	Hongkong	do	Frazar and Co
... 9	Spartan	Br bg	213	Bedford	Tientsin	Wheat	Frazar and Co
... 9	Spit Fire	Br sh	440	Mills	Newchwang	Opium	Master
... 10	Roma	Br str	784	Morrison	Hankow & Ports		Glover and Co
... 10	China	Prus str	648	Moller	H'kong & Canton	Sundries, etc.	Siemssen and Co
... 10	Tay Watt	Siam baq	684	Luis	Chefoo	Part of Original, etc.	A. R. Tilby and Co
... 10	St. Mary	Siam baq	411	Cohl	Newchwang	Opium, etc.	Siemssen and Co
... 10	Kim-thay-hin	Dut baq	362	Lindoull	Amoy	Sundries & Re-exports	T. Kroes and Co
... 10	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons & Co
... 11	Island Queen	Br str	130	McFarlane	Fuchau	Sundries & Re-exports	Trautmann and Co
... 11	Erl King	Br str	1044	Pinel	Hongkong	Tea, etc.	Augustine Heard and Co
... 11	Moyune	Am str	700	G. Johnston	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
... 11	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 11	Alliance	Br baq	338	Jandros	Newchwang	do	Frazar and Co
... 11	Amicus	Br baq	511	Olsen	New York	Teas	Gibb, Livingston and Co

MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

No.&Sec	Name.	No. of G. B.	Commander.	Flag & Rig.	Guns.	H. P.	Men.	Date of Arrival.	Where from
3 s	Acorn	.....	Roe, Surgeon	H. M. S.	.....	.....	.....		Hospital Ship
4 c	Adventure	.....	Hickley	H. M. S.	.....	.....	.....	Sept 28	Nagasaki
4 p	Cockchafer	.....	Kerr	H. M. G. B.	1	60	40	Oct 4	Cruise
4 p	Wenzel	.....	Richards	H. M. G. B.	3	60	40	Sept 6	Hankow
1 c	Forfait	.....		H. I. M. S.	.....	.....	.....	Oct 1	Hongkong
Wusung	Tardif	.....	Chanoine	H. I. M. G. B.	.....	.....	.....	Oct 5	Cruise
5 s	Ashuelot	.....	Febiger	U. S. G. B.	.....	.....	.....	Oct 4	Hongkong v. Fuchau

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

No.&Sec	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remarks
4 s	Confucius	Marseilla	Chi str	265	Sept 22	Hankow	Chinese Government		
H W	Costa Rica	Furbur	Am str	1917	Oct 5	Y'hama v. N'saki	Russell and Co	Y'hama v. N'saki	17th instant
7 p	Duploix	Noel	Fr str	871	Oct 7	Hongkong	Messageries Imperiales		
G W	Fe-loong	Pritchard	Br str	260	Oct 8	Nagasaki	T. Kroes and Co	Nagasaki	Cld. 11th in sb
7 p	Feeyuen	Pitman	Am str	229	Aug 19	Fuchau	Lane, Crawford and Co		
S S N D	Fusi-Yama	Hardie	Br str	1200	Sept 18	Hankow	Russell and Co		
G W	Fusi-Yama	Callaghan	Br str	710	Oct 8	Fuchau	Glover and Co	Fuchau	To-day
4 p	Ganges	Bernard	Br str	742	Sept 25	Hongkong	P. & O. Co	Yokohama	After Mail ar
4 s	Grete	Godow	Prus str	36	Jan 13		Wm. Pustau and Co		Laid up
S S N W	Kiang-loong	West	Am str	945	Oct 9	Hankow	Russell and Co	Hankow & Ports	13th instant
O D	Lightning	Rodgers	Br str	316	Sept 2	Put back	Gibb, Livingston and Co		Repairing
Wusung	Nora Criena		Chi str	180	Oct 5	Ningpo	Chinese Government		
5 s	Pluto	Pike	Chi str	170	Oct 10	Nanking	Chinese Government		
S S N D	Plymouth Rock	Simmons	Am str	2397	Sept 29	Put back	Russell and Co		
7 p	Prince Kung	Brown	Br str	125	Oct 6	Fuchau v. Ningpo	Trautmann and Co	Fuchau	Early
O D	Shanse	Friend	Am str	561	Sept 1	Tientsin	Russell and Co		
H W	Tatung	Cook	Am str	107	Oct 13	Hankow	H. Fogg and Co		Laid up.
D J	Ta-Yung		Br str	124	Apr 4	Woosung	Russell and Co		
G L J	Vulcan		Br str	135	Aug 10	Fuchau	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Tonkadoo	Waratah	Robsin	Br str	256	June 8	Fuchau			
1 c	Williamette	McLeod	Chi str	176	Oct 5	Nanking	Chinese Government		
	21 Steamers								

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MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

No.&Sec.	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remarks
1 s	Anna Maria	Ritchard	Br bg	271	Sept 30	Keelung	J. S. Baron		
1 s	Anne Porter	Irving	Br bg	238	Oct 9	Nagasaki	Holliday, Wise and Co		
1 p	Belle	Hill	Br sch	198	Sept 30	Nagasaki	Master	Tientsin	Early
1 s	Belvidere	Morris	Br bg	233	Sept 29	Newchwang	Borneo Company Limited	Newchwang	Cld. 11th inst
3 p	Burnside	Pendergrace	Am baq	464	Sept 21	Fuchau	Frazar and Co	New York	24th instant
1 s	Catharina	Molsen	Prus baq	340	Oct 9	Nagasaki	H. A. Holcomb		
1 s	Conchita	Renteria	Spa baq	408	Sept 6	Amoy	Phillips, Moore and Co	Amoy & Manila	Cld. 11th inst
8 s	Cora Linn	Chant	Br baq	482	Sept 30	London	W. R. Adamson and Co		
8 p	Cornelia Mathil	de] Wulp	Dut baq	498	Sept 21	Fuchau	Siemssen and Co	Amoy	Cld. 11th inst
3 s	Dartmouth	Elsden	Br sh	933	Sept 11	Sydney	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Early
2 p	Douglas Castle	McIlitchie	Br sh	677	Aug 28	London	W. R. Adamson and Co	London	Cld. 11th inst
9 p	Drache	Peterson	Ham baq	446	Oct 6	Fuchau	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
1 p	Elmstone	Tomlinson	Br sh	698	Sept 8	Fuchau	Borneo Company Limited	London	Immediately
1 c	Ellon Castle	Limmex	Br baq	348	Oct 3	Sydney	Frazar and Co		
1 c	Emperor	Dudley	Br baq	370	Oct 4	Swatow	Frazar and Co		
8 s	Ensign	Duncan	Br baq	431	Oct 2	Cardiff	A. R. Tilby and Co		
1 p	Enterprise	Cross	Siam baq	488	Aug 29	Bangkok	Siemssen and Co		
7 s	Etha Rickmers	Davidsen	Prus sh	1059	Oct 10	Hakodadi	Wm. Pustau and Co		
2 p	Ethiopian	Faulkner	Br sh	836	Sept 10	Sydney	W. R. Adamson and Co	London	Early
7 s	Fair Leader	Porsel	Br baq	473	Sept 23	Yokohama	Jardine, Matheson and Co	New York	Early
O U L	Felix Mendelsso	hn]	Prus sh		Oct 9	Cardiff	Wm. Pustau and Co		
1 p	Graham	Stavorinus	Dut baq	539	Aug 28	Amoy	T. Kroes and Co		
	HermannDoctor	Greve	Bre sh	624	Oct 10	Sydney	Frazar and Co		
1 s	Homer	Rodgers	Br baq	538	Sept 21	Fuchau	Frazar and Co	Fuchau	14th instant
9 s	Island Queen	Dickson	Br baq	439	Sept 30	Cardiff	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
3 c	John Banks	Cobb	Br sh	680	Sept 16	Fuchau	Frazar and Co	Fuchau	To-day
2 c	John Lidgett	Polson	Br sh	770	Sept 24	London	W. R. Adamson and Co	London	Early
9 s	John C. Munro	Banistar	Br sh	775	Sept 30	Cardiff	Borneo Company Limited		
2 s	Kew Kee	Beaglehole	Br sch.	344	Aug 11	Fuchau	Trautmann and Co		
1 s	Lorelei	Ingermann	Prus baq	303	Sept 30	Hakodadi	Bourjau, Hubener and Co	Ningpo	Early
2 s	Madura	Mathews	Br baq	314	Oct 2	Newchwang	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
7 p	Maria	Lorenzen	Prus baq	304	Sept 4	Chefoo	Bourjau, Hübener and Co	Swatow	
8 s	Midnight	Brock	Am sh	838	Sept 3	Hongkong	Olyphant and Co	Swatow	Cld. 11th inst
2 c	Minnie	Black	Br baq	407	Oct 8	Nagasaki	Glover and Co	London	Early
7 s	Oberon	Schmidt	Prus baq	376	Oct 6	Hakodadi	Textor and Co	Newchwang	Early
U W	Ocean Chief	Morris	Br sh	747	Sept 7	Sunderland	Borneo Company Limited		
2 p	Resolute	Holt	Br sh	634	Aug 23	Fuchau	Gilman and Co	New York	Early
	Sarah	Burns	Br bg	184	Oct 10	Put back	A. Nachtrieb and Co		
1 s	Shelburne	Lowe	Br baq	372	Oct 8	Hakodadi			
9 s	Siam	Edmonds	Bre baq	354	Sept 13	Newchwang	H. B. M. Consul		
7 p	Silome	Davidson	Br baq	430	Sept 21	Fuchau	Little and Co	New York	21st instant
6 s	Simoda	Crowell	Am sh	650	Sept 19	Puget Sound	Olyphant and Co		
1 s	Spray	Hudson	Br sch	255	Sept 23	Nagasaki			
8 p	Stella	Day	Br baq	265	July 13	Nagasaki	J. Marshall and Co		For Sale
8 s	Strathmore	Burk	Br baq	450	Oct 1	Freemantle	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
2 s	Ta Lee	Smith	Br sch	450	Aug 27	Newchwang	Trautmann and Co		
H W	Tamerlane	Hughes	Br sh	764	Oct 2	London	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
1 c	Trebolgan	Lewis	Br sh	1171	Sept 13	Fuchau	Frazar and Co		
Wusung	Tyburnia	Stephens	Br sh	962	Oct 8	London	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
1 c	Ville de Grenade	Carrigue	Fr baq	269	Sept 8	Tientsin	A. Nachtrieb and Co		
1 s	Water Lily	Towers	Br bg	218	Mar 25	Manila	Primrose and Co		Ft or Ch
3 c	Weymouth	Norris	Br sh	829	Aug 21	London	W. R. Adamson and Co	London	Cld. 11th inst
7 s	Wild Gazelle	Lewis	Am baq	415	July 27	Hongkong	Augustine Heard and Co		
1 p	Yenvering Belle	Perat	Br baq	350	Oct 6	Shields	P. & O. Co		
1 s	Zodiac	Dimelow	Br baq	375	Sept 8	Fuchau	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Early

55 Vessels

RECEIVING SHIPS AND HULKS.

No.&Sec	Name.	Commander.	Flag.	Tonnage.	Agents.
	Receiving Ships.				
3 s	Ariel	J. McKenzie	British ship	596	P. F. Cama and Co
4 s	Berwick Walls	Patridge	British ship	685	Jardine, Matheson and Co
4 s	Emily Jane	E. J. Des Landes	British ship	490	E. D. Sassoon and Co
4 s	Water Witch	Lewes	British barque	297	Captain Lewes, on board
3 s	Wellington	Bennett	British barque	412	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
	Hulks.				
O U L	Euxine	Sangster	British barque	398	J. Marshall and Co
3 s	Frederick VII	Watson	British barque	350	Imperial Customs
O U L	Keen-ta	Holmes	American barque	341	Powder Magazine Chinese Government
O D	Kingsan	Brown	American ship	570	Captain Patridge
O U L	Ngapuhi	Gardner	British barque	545	Harbor Master
5 p	Nimrod	Howard	British barque	262	H. I. M.'s Customs

TUG BOATS PLYING FOR HIRE.

No.&Sec	Name.	Commander.	Flag.	Tonnage.	Agents.
	Bunker Hill	Murray	American steamer	63	Primrose and Co
	Fei Yuen	Kennedy	British steamer	50	Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company
	Fokelin	Kofod	British steamer	70	Captain Patridge
	Maggie Lauder	Hodgeton	British steamer	130	Mackenzie and Co
	Sampson	Ryder	British steamer	81	Mackenzie and Co
	Titan	Loberge	British steamer	90	Gibb, Livingston and Co

DIVISION OF THE HARBOUR IN SECTIONS.

The anchorage is divided into *Nine Sections* from Upper Limit where a mark is placed defining the foreign from the Chinese boundary The 6th and 7th Sections on the Pootung side are set apart for the Steam-boat Anchorage.

Section.
1.—From upper limit to the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company's wharf.
2.— „ S.S.N.Co.'s wharf to Yang-king-pang Creek.
3.— „ Yang-king-pang Creek to Custom House.
4.— „ Custom House to Danish Consulate.
5.— „ Danish Consulate to Old Dock.

Section.
6.—From Old Dock to Olyphant's Jetty.
7.— „ Olyphant's Jetty to Dent's Godowns.
8.— „ Dent's Godowns to Gibb Livingston's Jetty.
9.— „ Gibb Livingston's Jetty to Lower Limit Mark.
Outside Lower Limit.

In the Sections all the vessels are anchored abreast between the Banks to the river, and lettered according to their position, thus—
S. Shanghai Side, C. Centre, P. Pootung Side, and O. L. Outside Limit.

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